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| India       | ..... | 1 S.  | Spain         | ..... | 1 S.  |
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## Syrian and Israeli Jets in Dogfight

### IG Downed Over Lebanon

From Wire Dispatches  
TEL AVIV, Jan. 2.—Israel today reported shooting down a Syrian MIG-21 during a dogfight in Lebanese territory, about 75 miles north of the Israeli border. A second Syrian plane may also have been downed.

An Israeli military spokesman said the aerial battle took place at 1 p.m. when Syrian planes rose to intercept Israeli planes patrolling Syrian air space. He said all Israeli planes returned safely to base.

A Syrian military spokesman in Damascus said that Syrian planes shot down several formations of Israeli planes and that no Syrian and one Israeli plane were hit in the battles over Lebanon.

In Beirut, a Lebanese government spokesman reported that a Syrian plane crashed near a ski resort of Faraya, 40 miles north of Beirut, and that another "unidentified plane was crashing into the sea west of Beirut," 48 miles north of the city.

However, municipal authorities in Faraya said that two Syrian planes had crashed near their base and that two Syrian pilots had been rescued, one of whom died of his injuries and was buried in Syria by helicopter.

The Israeli military spokesman said that he knew nothing about a second Syrian MIG crash. He said that Israeli pilots confirmed that one Syrian plane had been shot down in Lebanese territory.

The MIG-21 is flown by a top pilot and Israeli experts say it is not a serious threat to Israeli pilots reported rescued by Israel.

They said it was almost impossible that Israeli pilots could be shot down a second plane without knowing it.

It was the first time Israel acknowledged that its planes were patrolling Syrian air space, but the military spokesman refused to say that the practice was routine.

**Patrol Challenged**  
He said that Syrian interceptors challenged the patrolling planes over Syria and that an unidentified number of aircraft from each side entered Lebanese air space during the battle.

It was the first time that a Syrian-Israeli dogfight had taken place over Lebanon. It was also the northernmost air battle since the 1967 Middle East war.

The spokesman denied Syrian reports that the Israeli planes had been en route to bomb targets in Syria when the battle took place.

Israel claims to have shot down Syrian MIGs since Nov. 9, including one on Nov. 31, the last dogfight before today's Israeli air battle. Israel has lost no aircraft in the battles.

Last Wednesday, Israeli planes shot three targets in Syria in retaliation for Arab guerrilla attacks from there. The planes hit back Saturday night to hit an army base northeast of Damascus in response to an artillery barrage.

The strikes were a continuation of fighting with Syria since Nov. 9, when the first of three major air battles erupted along the Syrian frontier.

Meanwhile, Israeli television said today that security forces captured one member of a five-man Arab sabotage team infiltrating from Lebanon.

An army spokesman earlier announced the dismantling of two ill-vehicle mines allegedly set by Arab guerrillas in the occupied Golan Heights.

**Italy Starts '73 With Further Labor Troubles**  
ROME, Jan. 2 (AP).—The first striking day of 1973 brought another round of strikes—some of them against the unions—in Italy.

The strikes involved metal workers, bank employees and others in the construction and industrial industry. Wildcat strikes led many banks in Rome, with bank clerks protesting what they regarded as a "union sellout to management."

The overwhelming majority of bank employees in Italy approved a terms of a pre-Christmas agreement under which they get flat raise of \$50 a year each for nonstop working hours, with strikes closing in the afternoon.

The agreement supposedly put an end to a month-long series of disruptive strikes but Rome's growing minority vowed to stay away from work indefinitely unless the unions win the right to negotiate the nationwide terms.

**U.K. Consults At NATO on Malta Issue**  
BRUSSELS, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Britain consulted today with its NATO allies here today on the latest developments in its dispute with Malta over demands for increased rental for the island's military facilities.

Britain is refusing to pay an extra \$14 million in annual rent to Malta. The island's prime minister, Dom Mintoff, wants the sum to offset the de facto 10 percent devaluation of the floating pound sterling.

Britain made the necessary arrangements to pay the installment of rent due yesterday for the first quarter of 1973 without meeting Mr. Mintoff's demand.

Of the annual \$14-million rental, Britain's NATO partners contribute nearly \$9 million. Some of them, particularly Italy, West Germany and Belgium, favor giving some sort of increase to help compensate Malta's foreign exchange loss. Britain has made it clear it will not increase its share of \$2,250,000.

Sources said there was no change in positions at today's NATO meeting. Further consultations are expected later this week.

**Wallace Will Undergo A Sixth Operation**  
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 2 (AP).—Gov. George C. Wallace has decided to undergo surgery for the sixth time to repair internal damage by a would-be assassin's bullet.

His press secretary, Billy Joe Camp, said today that the surgery to prevent infection of his urinary bladder is neither serious nor mandatory and "can be done at any time." The date will be set after Gov. Wallace returns, probably tomorrow, from a week-long vacation in Miami.

**Egyptian Students Disrupt Three Major Universities**  
CAIRO, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Student sit-ins and boycotts disrupted classes at Egypt's three main universities today. Official sources said the government may close the universities before the official mid-year holiday begins on Jan. 11.

The sources also warned that the students would be dealt with severely if they tried to take their grievances into the streets.

President Anwar Sadat conferred with his ministers of higher education, youth and interior today over the student unrest.

The students were urged today to organize street demonstrations at rallies in Cairo's Ain Shams University and at Alexandria University.

The rallies were held to protest the arrest of about 50 students among 62 persons detained last week in connection with clashes between leftist and rightist students.

**Provocative Leaflets**  
Political sources said those arrested included persons, not students, who are accused of trying to incite the students to demonstrate against the government in an effort to undermine national unity.

The sources said police found



Photo and caption released by North Vietnamese source showing group of unidentified diplomats inspecting ruins of Bach Mai Hospital in Hanoi on Dec. 27. It was reported destroyed by B-52s on the night of Dec. 22.

## U.K. Bookies Join the EEC

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP).—Top London bookmakers are planning a drive into Europe now that Britain has joined the Common Market.

The William Hill organization said it will make gambling available on any European event, including the Tour de France bicycle races, the Le Mans automobile races and all major track and field meets.

Hill said it expects a big increase in the number of English horses racing on the Continent. Clients now will be able to bet on any horse race in Europe. Betting previously was limited to top European races.

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## Hanoi Says 30 U.S. POWs Including 20 From B-52s Urge Congress to End War

TOKYO, Jan. 2 (AP).—North Vietnam reported today that 30 American prisoners of war, including 20 crewmen from B-52 bombers downed recently, have issued a joint statement urging the U.S. Congress to help end the Vietnam war.

The official Vietnam News Agency broadcast the text of the statement and the names of the 30 POWs who VNA said signed it.

The statement recalled the remark made in late October by Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's chief foreign policy adviser, that "peace is at hand" in Vietnam.

"But," the statement added, "now the war is more fierce than ever before, and American lives are in grave jeopardy from the around-the-clock attacks. This contradiction compels us to add our voices to the public opinion in our country. Whether we have been detained for a few days or several years, it is important that you hear us."

The United States, the statement said, has "not consummated" the peace agreement which Mr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, North Vietnam's chief peace negotiator, negotiated in October in Paris.

**Moral Power**  
"We strongly appeal to the members of Congress," the statement added, "to exercise all your legal and moral power to bring about peace."

"This statement is made by those who know that more delay can only increase the suffering, lengthen our confinement and aggravate the well-being of the country which we serve," the statement said.

VNA also reported that the captured navigator of a B-52 made a tour of Hanoi and discovered that the areas hit in U.S. raids were "of an entirely civilian nature."

The agency quoted Lt. Michael R. Martini as telling the Voice of Vietnam radio in an interview:

"What I saw were not military targets destroyed, but several city blocks, which appeared to be a market place torn apart, a hospital decimated, and an elementary school entirely leveled to the ground."

"I shall never forget these scenes of utterly senseless devastation. I can see that these targets were of no military value whatsoever. I consider any kind of bombing anywhere in North Vietnam as ineffective and futile."

VNA said Lt. Martini's B-52 took off from Anderson Air Force Base in Guam and was downed Dec. 20.

## Mansholt and Heath Offer Different Outlooks on EEC

LONDON, Jan. 2 (NTT).—European notables attending a banquet given tonight by Prime Minister Edward Heath to mark Britain's entry into the European Economic Community heard the community's top official deliver some critical judgments on its achievements.

Addressing the banqueters in the hall of the Thames-side palace at Hampton Court, Sicco Mansholt, president of the EEC Commission, warned that the community "badly needed" an injection of democracy.

"For the great mass of the population there has been no broad improvement in conditions generally," he said.

The words of Mr. Mansholt, a Dutch Socialist who will shortly retire from the commission presidency, were in decided contrast with the celebratory tone that Mr. Heath had arranged for the occasion, a gala preliminary to 11 days of cultural and other festivities starting here tomorrow under the title of "Panfare for Europe."

Mr. Heath's own speech, calling for the nine community members to forge ahead and develop common foreign and social policies, maintained a fairly uniform note of exuberance. He said that the community's nine members were "the nine muses, known to us in British song as the nine bright shiners" and that Mr. Mansholt was "the Apollo of modern Europe."

Mr. Heath did not mention the debate that still divides Britain over the Common Market, and which has inspired criticism of the grand scale of "Panfare."

It was Mr. Mansholt, in fact, who brought the subject up.

In developing his argument that the community had neglected to enlist public feeling, he noted that in Norway—where entry was rejected in a popular referendum—many people "simply could not see the point of what we are doing."

**Multinationals**  
"In Britain, too, not everyone is pleased at the development which has today become history," he added. "Here, too, there is a tendency to think of the Europe of multinational corporations rather than the Europe of the peoples."

Despite "solid achievements," the community has "failed to fire most people's imagination," Mr. Mansholt said. He added: "People cannot feel that what we have done is anything new; Europe has still not given a new dimension to life."

Charges that the community is undemocratic do not come exclusively from the young and the extreme left, he said. "It is a fact that the community has developed a network of official channels which the man in the street can make nothing of."

**Pompidou Hails U.K.**  
PARIS, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—President Georges Pompidou today hailed Britain as a stable democracy whose entry into the Common Market would bring positive elements for France.

Speaking to reporters at an Elysee Palace reception, Mr. Pompidou paid homage to Mr. Heath, saying: "I sometimes thought that he was the only Englishman favorable to the entry of Britain into the Common Market."

## U.S. Concedes Damage To Hospital in Hanoi

### Calls Bombs Possible Cause

By Fred Farris  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (IPT).—The Pentagon, reversing itself, conceded today that a large hospital in Hanoi apparently experienced "some limited accidental damage" in the recent intensive U.S. bombing.

But in his statement today, the Defense Department spokesman, Jerry W. Friedheim, said the damage to the 850-bed civilian hospital "could have been from U.S. sources; it could have been from North Vietnamese sources."

He said it had not been possible to determine whether the damage to Bach Mai Hospital and to Gia Lam Airport, normally used by civilian aircraft, resulted from U.S. bombs, the crash of U.S. bombers, a North Vietnamese anti-aircraft missile that fell back to earth or a Communist fighter plane crashing after being shot down during the U.S. raids.

**Miss Baez Contradicted**  
In any case, Mr. Friedheim denied reports by American anti-war figures—including folk singer Joan Baez and a former Nuremberg prosecutor, Telford Taylor—after a recent visit to Hanoi that the hospital had been devastated.

Mr. Friedheim, who on Dec. 27 said that no U.S. bombs had struck the hospital, reported that parts of it were still functioning.

Meanwhile, there were these other developments:

● President Nixon was awaiting the return of Henry A. Kissinger from a vacation to begin consultations for the resumption next Monday of cease-fire talks in Paris.

● House Democrats vote to support a fund cutoff in order to end the Vietnam war immediately. Page 3.

PARIS, Deputy Press Secretary Gerald Warren said the President and Mr. Kissinger would begin a series of conferences late today for the resumption of the suspended meetings with Le Duc Tho.

Mr. Warren announced on Saturday the suspension of the heavy U.S. air attacks above the 20th parallel in North Vietnam after Hanoi agreed to resume the talks.

The Kissinger-Tho talks broke off Dec. 13, and were followed by President Nixon's ordering the resumption of the bombing of the Hanoi-Haiphong area at a greatly increased level. The bombardment, which Hanoi says caused widespread devastation and thousands of civilian casualties, provoked a rising tide of American and foreign protest and sparked new cries in Congress for a legislative drive to end the war.

● Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., urged that President Nixon be asked to appear before a secret session of the Senate this week to explain the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam. Sen. McGovern said he would present the proposal to the Majority Leader, Sen. Mike Mansfield, Mont., tomorrow.

● Mr. Nixon arranged a private meeting with Sen. Mansfield today. Press Secretary Warren said Mr. Nixon sought to discuss the new congressional session with the majority leader.

Mr. Warren said that the President also wanted to meet with Speaker Carl Albert, but that Rep. Albert was busy on Capitol Hill.

Mr. Warren said Mr. Nixon hoped to arrange a session with the speaker later this week.

● The United Nations Secretary-General, Kurt Waldheim, held two hours of discussions over the weekend with Secretary of State William P. Rogers, concentrating on the Vietnam war, a spokesman reported. He said they met on Eleuthera, an island in the Bahamas where both were vacationing.

The Nixon-Mansfield meeting was only one sign that the war is expected to be a priority subject in the new Congress.

While Presidential Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said on Dec. 18 that the expanded U.S. bombing was undertaken to block another offensive in South Vietnam, others charged it was "terror bombing" undertaken to shock the North Vietnamese into adopting the Nixon-Mansfield ceasefire.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Comparison Made with London Americans Who Visited Hanoi Tell of Damage

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP).—Retired Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor, who was in Hanoi with three other Americans recently during the U.S. bombing attacks, says: "You can drive for miles through Hanoi and not see any damage and then suddenly come upon a virtual desert."

"The bombing is quite heavier than anything I was under in London" during World War II, Gen. Taylor said. He added that the total destruction was not so great because incendiary bombs were not used on Hanoi. "What you see in Hanoi is nowhere near what you saw in London or Germany right after the war," said Gen. Taylor, who was chief U.S. prosecutor at the Nuremberg war-crimes trials.

He said the recent raids on Hanoi caused "extensive but concentrated" destruction of many nonmilitary facilities.

"We saw a hospital, housing developments, residential areas as well as airports shattered and virtually erased," Gen. Taylor told a news conference here after his two-week stay in the North Vietnamese capital.

Gen. Taylor, now a professor of law at Columbia University, returned Sunday night with folk singer Joan Baez, the Rev. Michael Allen, associate dean of the Yale University Divinity School, and Barry Romo, national coordinator of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

The group carried Christmas mail to American prisoners of war and returned with 600 letters from the POWs in North Vietnam plus 30 from men said to be held by the Viet Cong in South Vietnam. Their trip was sponsored by the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam.

The group visited 13 prisoners of war in a camp in Hanoi after one of the raids and found the men repairing a roof that had been damaged by shrapnel. Miss Baez said prisoners told her that fellow inmates had been injured in the raids.

"One of the detained pilots had been there for about four months, and he kept saying, 'What's happening? I thought the war was going to end on Oct. 30,'" said Mr. Romo.

Mr. Allen said he was convinced that the bombing was aimed at civilian as well as military targets. "There's no question that



Telford Taylor

## First Technical Talks Held In Paris Since Bombing Cut

PARIS, Jan. 2 (IPT).—The United States and North Vietnam held their first extended technical talks today since Dec. 18, the day the United States resumed bombing north of Vietnam's 20th parallel.

Nguyen Co Thach, a North Vietnamese deputy foreign minister, and William Sullivan, a U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state, headed the two delegations that resumed work this afternoon in a villa in suburban Chisle-les-Roi. They met for four hours.

The technical talks, however, are expected to produce few results before the next scheduled meeting between Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, beginning Monday.

Subsequent to the Dec. 18 technical meeting, the two sides met briefly Dec. 20 and 23, but both times the North Vietnamese walked out after protesting the renewed U.S. bombing of the Hanoi-Haiphong area. The bombing now has been suspended.

The technical talks will resume at 10:30 a.m. tomorrow in the western suburb of Saint-Nom-la-Bretèche, a U.S. delegation spokesman said.

**Exchange With Nixon**  
Meanwhile, President Georges Pompidou, receiving the press today for annual New Year's greetings, said that he had had an exchange of correspondence with President Nixon on Vietnam. Without revealing what was said in the exchange, he told the press that he hoped "this alternating of bombing, negotiations, bombing, negotiations" would not continue. He expressed hope that the coming Kissinger-Tho talks "this time will be successful."

Later, at a reception for the diplomatic corps, Mr. Pompidou expressed regret that North Vietnam had again been the victim of a "brutal recourse to arms."

Mr. Pompidou told the press that there were "real, precise difficulties, hard to overcome" in the peace negotiations. "A few weeks ago," he said, "we really believed that the agreement was made and we regret that it did not take place."

Mr. Pompidou said he did not believe that the United States was prepared to negotiate "at any price" and added that he did not think the bombing of North Vietnam "incited the North Vietnamese either to gratitude or to concessions."

Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann said today in a radio interview that "I must make it very clear that at the time when the negotiations are starting again, the points of view on the basic issues are not any nearer."



PARIS TALKS—U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State William Sullivan arriving at villa owned by North Vietnamese Mission in Paris suburb of Chisle-les-Roi yesterday.

United Press International.



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## Democratic Caucus Votes, 154-75, to End Funds for War

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP).—House Democrats voted today to support cutting off funds in order to end the Indochina war immediately, subject only to arrangements for safe withdrawal of troops and return of U.S. prisoners.

The 154-to-75 vote by the majority-party caucus came on the eve of the convening of the 93d Congress.

The resolution urged "that no further funds be authorized, appropriated or expended for U.S. military combat operations in or over Indochina and that such operations be terminated immediately, subject only to arrangements necessary to insure the safe withdrawal of American troops and the return of American prisoners of war."

Further-reaching than any previous enactment on the subject,

the statement, if reduced to legislation, presumably would face a stiff fight in Congress.

The war issue and the expected confrontation with President Nixon on a variety of issues dominated the daylong caucus. Several efforts to weaken the language of the resolution failed, but the reference to withdrawal of troops and return of prisoners was inserted.

Rep. Joe D. Waggoner Jr., of Louisiana, who moved to insert the reference, said his amendment gutted the original resolution, which was offered by Rep. Lucien N. Nedzi, of Michigan.

"I felt they had the votes to pass something. We had to make it ineffective. There's nothing in the resolution that is not already in public law," Rep. Waggoner said.

But two strong critics of Vietnam war policy, Reps. Don Edwards, of California, and Bella Abzug, of New York, said separately that they did not consider the resolution significantly weakened.

A White House legislative emissary to Congress said the President wanted no resolution to be adopted. He said the one voted runs the risk of jeopardizing peace negotiations.

**Peace Advocates**

Despite the hall of heavy bombing over the Hanoi-Haliphong area and the prospect of renewed peace talks, proponents of congressional end-the-war action reckoned their chances the best.

Speaker Carl Albert, of Oklahoma, told a group of mothers of prisoners of war that if the administration does not end the war earlier, "Congress will end it on the first appropriation bill."

An aide said Rep. Albert's statement was his judgment of the mood of the lawmakers. Rep. Albert has opposed previous moves by Congress to assert its authority over the President's Vietnam policy.

House Democrats attending the closed caucus said Rep. Albert did not mention the war in his acceptance speech but quoted him as saying Mr. Nixon had gone farther than any previous president in infringing on congressional authority. He reportedly said Congress must assert itself and promised leadership to that end.

A number of Democratic senators were expected to raise the issue at their conference tomorrow before the formal opening session of Congress.

House and Senate Republicans also will caucus separately tomorrow.

## Democrats Name Albert Speaker Of House Again

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP).—The Democrats renominated Rep. Carl Albert, of Oklahoma, as House speaker today, easily turning back a challenge by Rep. John Conyers Jr., of Michigan. The vote was 202 to 35.

Rep. Albert will be formally elected speaker tomorrow when the 93d Congress convenes. With Democrats continuing in power at the majority party.

Rep. Conyers, who was defeated by 220 to 20 when he ran against Rep. Albert two years ago, said the House needs more aggressive, imaginative leadership than Rep. Albert has provided.

Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill, of Massachusetts, will be the new majority leader, succeeding Rep. Hale Boggs of Louisiana, who went down in a plane crash in Alaska last October.

Rep. O'Neill was unchallenged in the Democratic caucus.

The caucus formally declared Rep. Boggs' seat vacant and also that of Rep. Nick Begich, of Alaska, who went down with Rep. Boggs in the plane crash. Both Democratic congressmen were re-elected in November.

## Pentagon to Cut Civilian Jobs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP).—Defense Department officials expect to cut about 100,000 civilian jobs as a result of base closings and other financial restraints in coming months.

Final decisions have not yet been made by President Nixon's Office of Management and Budget, sources said, but the current expectation is for a cutback of about 10 percent in the department's civilian work force.

The Pentagon and the armed services now employ about 1.1 million civilian workers, some 200,000 fewer than at the 1969 Vietnam war peak.



Visitors viewing grave of former President Harry Truman in Independence, Mo.

## Why the System Is Helpful and Harmful

## Doctors Seek Keys to the Body's Defenses

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (NYT).—It was a little thing, presumably harmless: a few drops of red pigment from a guinea pig's blood injected into the skin. Yet, in just 16 minutes, the healthy young woman who received them was dead.

She was a volunteer in a medical experiment thought to be entirely safe, but her body reacted violently. Within minutes she complained of headache and began to wheeze. Her skin turned blue. Despite everything doctors could do for her in the next few minutes, she died.

The cause was an immunological reaction gone wild. Her body's internal defense system had reacted too powerfully to soon to an intrusion of something foreign.

That reaction, described as anaphylactic shock, kills an estimated 30 persons a year from such trivial causes as bee stings and kills a substantially larger number who react violently to antibiotics such as penicillin.

This is the bad side of a complex defense that helps protect humans from germs and parasites and probably cancer, a defense without which we would all die.

**Destructive, Too**

This immunological defense system is potent and life-preserving. But its destructive power can also work against the body's best interests.

That happens not only in rare emergencies like anaphylactic shock, but also in common allergies that afflict an estimated 31 million Americans.

The body's defense system is probably an important factor in such widespread and debilitating illnesses as rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, some forms of kidney disease and anemia and in many other conditions with less familiar names.

All of these are the subject of intense study today among scientists who specialize in immunology.

Specialists say man's understanding in this field is expanding today almost explosively and that the knowledge holds promise for better answers to many illnesses ordinarily treated by methods that are ineffect at best.

Most of the new ideas are yet to be realized in any practical sense, but discoveries in the laboratory are showing the way.

When the strange case of the reaction to guinea pig blood went into the files of the Harvard Medical School's Department of Medical Medicine a few decades ago, anaphylaxis was already an old story, but only its effects and the broad outline of its causes were clear.

**Disaster Traced**

Today scientists know the specific class of substances within the body that starts the reaction and have been able to trace some of the chemical events that lead to disaster.

Antibodies are commonly called defensive proteins. They are substances in the blood designed to react with foreign material to which the body has been sensitized.

Although they lack killing power themselves, antibodies focus the immunologic defenses on an invader. One of their key characteristics is their incredible specificity. An antibody designed to react with Polio Virus Type 2, for example, will not respond to Type 1 or 3 even though the differences between the three are unimaginably small.

That specificity explains much of their importance in the immunological defense apparatus. They are like sentries able to tell friend from foe and call the troops into action.

Altogether five main types of antibodies have been discovered. The three best known are Immunoglobulin G, which defends mainly against invading bacteria, other germs and foreign proteins; A, which is secreted in the nose, digestive tract and other places to give local protection against invasion; and M, which is usually first to be formed against an invader.

The role of Immunoglobulin D is yet to be discovered. The discovery of the Immunoglobulin E class as the agents at work in allergy is considered a

milestone in modern medical research.

The IGE antibodies' function is a matter of lock-and-key matching between one end of the antibody and the offending foreign substance and another lock-and-key match between the other end of the antibody molecule and a body cell called a mast cell.

Somewhat, when this three-way link is established in a sensitized person, the mast cell goes into action. It squirts out histamine and another chemical known as the slow reacting substance—which works in seconds rather than the fraction of a second in which histamine exerts its effects—and something called a chemotactic factor, which attracts certain white blood cells called eosinophils.

Altogether these chemical warfare agents of the body are capable of producing all the effects that cause woe to the allergy patient: the swollen membranes, runny nose, watery eyes and difficulty in breathing.

By studying slices of human tissue in the laboratory, doctors have found that this constellation of chemicals released from mast cells can make smooth muscles, such as those of the bronchial tubes, contract; make blood vessels a little leaky so that fluids escape from them. The attraction of the eosinophils also seems to be a part of the process, but just what they do once on the scene is not yet clearly known.

Dr. E. Frank Austen of Boston's Dr. E. Brigham Hospital and Harvard Medical School, has been among the pioneers in these studies of the so-called "mediators" of the allergic and inflammatory responses and the systems through which they act.

"There has been tremendous progress in our understanding of these effector systems," he said during a recent interview. "The next step is to identify the diseases in which the systems are abnormal because this could have major implications for understanding causes and improving treatment."

For example, he said, the discoveries in recent years help explain why antihistamine drugs are only partially effective in coping with allergic conditions. They deal with one of the mediators, not the others.

To some researchers workers this suggests that an effective way of dealing with allergy problems is

to control the release of these mediators.

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## In Boston Experiment

## Totally Artificial Substitute For Blood Keeps Rats Alive

By Robert Reinhold

BOSTON, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Several small white rats are living in apparent contentment in a laboratory here with nothing in their blood vessels to nourish and cleanse their tissue but a milky solution of fluorocarbons and industrial emulsifiers.

The animals are the experimental subjects in a project to develop a totally artificial blood substitute. After five years of testing different mixtures, the scientists here recently achieved a milestone by removing all traces of the blood of a rat, replacing it with the substitute and having the animal survive long enough on the solution for natural blood to regenerate and take over again in about seven days.

Although other laboratories have been working on a blood substitute, this was believed to be the first successful 100 percent blood replacement.

Already 35 rats have survived the treatment, apparently retaining normal behavior and responses.

### Reluctant Biochemist

The biochemist who heads the project, Dr. Robert P. Geyer of the Harvard School of Public Health, is reluctant to discuss the practical implications of the work in detail because it is still entirely experimental.

However, an effective blood substitute is likely to be of importance to basic research and in the treatment of a number of conditions—such as leukemia, anemia and shock—as well as in organ transplants and blood transfusions for surgery.

While the substitute has been used to achieve 80 percent blood replacement in monkeys, Dr. Geyer stresses that use in humans remains a distant objective. No tests in humans are yet planned.

The John A. Hartford Foundation of New York has invested more than half a million dollars in the project since 1968 and recently awarded Dr. Geyer \$122,000 for the next two years.

### Inert Substances

The chief constituent of the substitute was drawn from a group of semioorganic compounds called fluorocarbons. These are highly inert and heat-resistant substances that have found their way into a number of practical uses, including coatings for non-stick frying pans.

They also possess the ability to absorb extraordinarily large amounts of dissolved gases. This made them likely candidates for a blood substitute because the chief task of blood is to carry oxygen to the cells and remove carbon dioxide as waste.

The chief problem was to break down the chemical bonds in the fluorocarbons that could pass through the smallest blood vessels, the capillaries. For this, Dr. Geyer turned to another group of synthetic chemicals, the polyols, which are often used to emulsify other liquids into small particles much the way milk and cream are homogenized.

To reduce the viscosity of the mixture, a starch derivative called hydroxyethyl starch was added.

The fluorocarbons take the place of the red blood cells, which carry gases to and from the lungs. The polyols, besides emulsifying the fluorocarbons, take the role of the protein in blood plasma, which gives blood its volume by binding to water and preventing the water from leaking into the tissue.

### Pumped in Tail

Almost every day in Dr. Geyer's laboratory at Harvard, where he is a professor, the nutrition department's two or three rats are anesthetized lightly with ether and the solution (mixed with salt, sugar and penicillin) is pumped in through a tube in the tail while the natural blood is slowly drained out through the jugular vein in the throat.

At the end of the procedure, the animal's tail and extremities slowly turn from pink to a ghostly white, but it continues to breathe. The exchange is completed in about two hours and the awakened rat is placed in a jar, with food and water, where it is closely monitored. Until recently, it was necessary to leave about 3 percent of the natural blood for the animal to survive.

It is not known if the animals can live permanently with the blood substitute because normal blood regenerates quickly. But Dr. Geyer hopes to determine if the rats can survive indefinitely without hemoglobin, the normal gas-carrying agent in red blood cells, by destroying the bone marrow, the site of red-cell production.

Since blood contains hundreds of other chemicals and structures besides the red cells and protein, Dr. Geyer is far from producing a total blood substitute. When it is perfected, he said, the most immediate practical use is likely to be in basic medical research.

### Valve in Transplants

A totally artificial blood system could be useful, he said, in studying the immunological responses of animals, the behavior of chemotherapeutic agents and the rate at which blood components regenerate. He also believes it could be of value in keeping organs or even entire animals oxygenated for use in transplants later.

A major obstacle to human use is the fact that fluorocarbons are retained for long periods in the body. The long-term effects of the chemical on humans are not known, although Dr. Geyer has animals that have lived with it

## Well—No News Is Good News

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP).—The British Broadcasting Corp. is planning a "good news" program.

It will ban news of death and disaster from the 10-minute bulletin on its Radio Three network on Saturdays. The program, called "The Positive World," begins Feb. 3.

"The BBC said it would give news like the discovery of cures for diseases, improved methods in industry and other developments promising a brighter future."

## Full Abolition of Bail Proposed For New York State Courts

By Anthony Astrachan

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (WP).—The total abolition of bail was recommended yesterday as part of a sweeping overhaul of the New York State courts.

If the state legislature adopts the program of the Temporary Commission on the New York State Court System, New York will be the first jurisdiction in the United States to do away with cash bail and bail bonds entirely.

Most of the commission's 179 other recommendations would simply bring New York into line with the most progressive states. One example is the proposal to establish a California-style commission of judges, lawyers and laymen to investigate judicial misconduct.

But the New York court system is so large and so likely to produce significant law that reforms

here may impel other states to follow suit when they hesitate to copy the real innovators, according to several experts on judicial reform.

### An 'Anachronism'

The commission's report called the New York bail system an "anachronism" that "denies equal protection by imprisoning the poor and releasing the wealthy." Similar arguments were invoked when the Federal All Reform and District of Columbia Court Reform Acts were passed. The New York proposal goes further, however, since bail remains possible in the federal and district systems.

The new statute proposed by the commission says explicitly that both cash bail and bail bonds are abolished and that no court, no state employee nor local government employee "shall have the power to fix bail or to require bail to be posted as a condition of release."

The commission linked the abolition of bail to reform of pretrial detention and release. It specifically rejected the preventive detention powers given to judges in the District of Columbia, but almost never invoked.

Otherwise, it followed the general pattern of federal reform in this area. It argued that detention is harmful to the defendant, his well-being, his case, his legal rights and his family.

The commission recommended that courts detain a defendant only if he was found unlikely to appear at his trial, with the burden of persuasion on the prosecution.

## Toll Now at 99 For Jet Crash In Everglades

MIAMI, Jan. 2 (AP).—Searchers recovered four more bodies from the Everglades yesterday, raising the death toll in the crash of an Eastern Air Lines Lockheed L-1011 TriStar jet to at least 99.

Airline officials continued to revise fatality figures in Friday night's crash and by last night said that 60 persons had been killed and identified, 39 were presumed dead and 77 had survived.

The bugging affair is not the reason the national committee wants to move out, Miss Burg said.

"That would have been a cause to stay. Watergate became a symbol of political intrigue, unprecedented in American history," she said.

If anything, she said, it is likely to conjure up anti-Republican emotion.

## TV's Imogene Coca 'Good' After Surgery

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Doctors listed television and nightclub comedienne Imogene Coca, 68, as being in satisfactory condition yesterday following surgery to correct eye, facial and leg injuries suffered in a traffic accident in Florida.

But it was not known if Miss Coca, who was flown to New York aboard a private aircraft, would suffer any permanent loss of vision in her right eye.

Miss Coca was injured in a two-car crash near St. Petersburg, Fla., early yesterday. Her husband, King Donovan, who was driving, was not injured.

## 90-Car Autobahn Crash

MUNSTER, West Germany, Jan. 2 (AP).—Four and a half factors in a chain collision involving some 90 cars and trucks on the Cologne-Bremen Autobahn today. At least 30 persons were injured, some seriously. The accident occurred between the Hamm-Werne and Ascheberg turnoffs.

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## The 93d Congress

The effect of the republican form of government—representative democracy—according to James Madison, is "to refine and enlarge the public views, by passing them through the medium of a chosen body of citizens, whose wisdom may best discern the true interests of their country, and whose patriotism and love of justice will be least likely to sacrifice it to temporary or partial considerations."

Such a "chosen body" opens its deliberations today, in the form of the 93d Congress. It contains, by all accounts, a younger and more energetic group than those which have preceded it recently in the Capitol, and it is alarmed by the actions of another branch of government—also chosen by the citizenry—the presidency.

Thus, there is every prospect of some kind of confrontation between the executive and the legislature, some attempt to redress a balance which, during 30 years of recurrent crisis, of depression, wars and threats of war, has progressively favored the White House over Capitol Hill.

It may not be easy for a people fully aware of the criticisms that one political party level at another to clothe the personalities of those they have chosen to run their government with the virtues described by Madison nearly two centuries ago. Moreover, political abstractions, whether those of Madison or Marx, have a way of looking silly when mere human beings try to translate them into fact. Who, in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, would have prophesied that a constitutional clash between the president and Congress would

have been prefaced by a Democratic attempt to have its party whip in the House of Representatives elected rather than appointed?

Yet, there can be no doubt that if Congress hopes to regain powers it has let slip, it must begin by reforming itself, by acquiring some internal ability to formulate policy. For while a president can either delegate authority, as Eisenhower did, or gather it to himself as Kennedy and Nixon have done, Congress has an elaborate set of rules and traditions whose tendency (at least since the departure of Czar Reed from the House) is to disperse power, to set up little satrapies by seniority among committees, to erode party responsibility and discipline, and make the creation of important legislation a function of the presidency, rather than Congress.

To reverse this trend, which was accelerated after World War II by an awareness of the complexity, the danger and the instant impact of foreign affairs, will not be easy. Even a dramatic showdown over Vietnam, while it could reassert congressional authority, would not perpetuate it unless Congress created agencies that would function with at least a major proportion of the information and consistency possessed by the executive apparatus.

The 93d Congress seems to have the will to attempt something of this kind. But to succeed, given its varied constituencies, its preoccupation with day-to-day parochial demands, and with elections only two years away, will require hard, devoted and intelligent work.

## A Year After U.S. Devaluation

The U.S. trade deficit increased unexpectedly sharply last month, renewing the long dispute over remedies. It has been just a year since the Smithsonian agreement, in which the United States devalued the dollar to bring its balance of payments under control. But the balance is now running much farther into the red than ever before.

The optimists among economists and government officials argue that the benefits of the devaluation are now in the process of appearing and there is good ground for hope. As other countries' experience has shown, the first effect of a devaluation is a sudden dive in the figures. Imports already on order suddenly cost more, and it takes time to find new markets for exports even at lower prices. But there are also pessimists who believe that a genuine deterioration is visible in the U.S. position and that further action will shortly be necessary.

As this controversy rolls along, fueled by each successive month's international trade statistics, the administration is trying to make up its mind when, and how, to proceed with the trade bill that it must have to begin the negotiations that it has promised the rest of the world. The progress of the trade balance may also affect the future career of the former secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Connally, to whom the President might very well turn if he decides that the country's trading partners require further shock therapy.

Until last year, the United States routinely sold more abroad than it bought. But last year it bought \$2.7 billion worth of goods more than it sold. This year the deficit will be over \$6.5 billion. The political importance of these figures arises chiefly from their impact on jobs. That is why the trade in manufactured goods is a great deal more sensitive for governments than the trade in, say, oil. Last year, although the United States was running a deficit in total trade, it managed to sell slightly more manufactured goods abroad than it bought. But this year it is buying much more abroad than it is selling. Why?

In the Treasury's view, about half of the

increase in the deficit this year is a result of rapid growth in the U.S. economy. The United States is coming out of the last recession a bit ahead of most of the countries with which it trades, and demand is picking up faster here than there. U.S. imports tend to be consumer goods, like television sets and automobiles, that are acutely affected by recessions and recoveries. One reason for the particularly bad showing in November is that all the world now helps the United States celebrate Christmas in the largely American custom.

That explains part of the swing, the part that is cyclical and transient. The Treasury sees the rest as a long-term steady decline in which the largest single item is the rising U.S. appetite for foreign oil. This year the country will pay about \$1 billion more for imported oil than last year.

The Treasury view does not go unchallenged among trade specialists. It was clear from the beginning that the full effects of the 1971 devaluation would take several years to develop. Simultaneously the United States draws considerable competitive benefits from the happy circumstances that, in strong contrast to the situation several years ago, the U.S. rate of inflation is now considerably lower than the European or the Japanese.

But it remains true that American export performance, in this first year of devaluation, has been rather disappointing. The deficits cannot be blamed on foreign countries' tariffs and quotas. Those barriers exist, and they hurt the ability of the United States to sell abroad. But the United States has its own tariffs and quotas and, taken all together, these are roughly equal to those of foreign countries. World negotiations on new trade rules are an urgent necessity. But new trade rules alone do not guarantee payment for rising imports, and the advantages of devaluation are not unlimited. The present figures do not prove that the present deficit is out of control. But they show a greater imbalance, and more uncertainty for the future, than seemed likely a year ago.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Britain Joins the Common Market

Whether or not Jan. 1, 1973, is regarded by history as a sunshine day for the British people will depend largely on how they react to the opportunities which now beckon. Enlargement of the Community from six to nine members could spell the final atrophy of a once great nation; or, more probably, it could mark a new and splendid chapter in our long history.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

The basic truth is that if Europe is to survive and prosper in today's world it will have to act with much greater unity of purpose than it has in the past. Without the enlargement of the Community there

was no chance it might do so. The accession of the United Kingdom and the other new members at least makes it possible that the Community will be able to tackle the tasks facing Europe. It is in this sense that we can speak of the challenge and opportunities ahead.

—From the Financial Times (London).

If flags are flown today it should be at half mast to symbolize Heath's betrayal of Britain's sovereignty by dragging its protesting people into the Common Market. The fanfare of celebration which the Tory chiefs had laid down is intended to drown the victims' cries of anger and opposition.

—From the (Communist) Morning Star (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 3, 1898

PARIS—Whatever may be the case in Europe, the year opens with peaceful prospects for the United States. Her commerce already feels the wave of returning prosperity. Her relations with all foreign powers are distinctly friendly. The outcome of the conflict in the Far East, should there be one, can only profit American trade. Peace is the sentiment of the New Year and of the new century that is so close at hand.

### Fifty Years Ago

January 3, 1923

PARIS—The latest dope regarding the Baseball Players' Union, which was recently organized in the United States by National League players, has it that it will demand representation on the advisory council, which is composed of former Judge Landis, John Heydler and Sam Johnson. The main thing they are negotiating for is that it wants players who are sold in the majors to receive 20 percent of the purchase price.



## The Soviet Union and Its Sphere

By Robert Kaiser and Dan Morgan

Washington Post correspondents Robert G. Kaiser (Moscow) and Dan Morgan (Belgrade) traded jobs for several weeks in the last half of last year to compare ways of life and views of the outside world in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. After weeks of additional research they wrote a long series of articles, several of which have been adapted for this page.

MOSCOW.—On a summer evening, the park of the Red Army evokes the softer, human accents of the capital of the Soviet Union.

Away from the screams of riders on a small roller coaster, strollers wander along pleasant paths. On benches a few lovers embrace, an unusual sight in Moscow. Rowboats glide over a pond. A chess club huddles a dozen players, each surrounded by silent spectators.

All that is needed to complete this picture is the film that gets under way at 8:30 in a small amphitheater. A film devoted to the political guidance of citizens is as much a part of Soviet life as chess or an evening stroll.

Every year there are hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of films and lectures of this kind in the Soviet Union. Some are compulsory, some, like the nightly event in Red Army Park, completely optional. But all are important ideological signposts. And in the Soviet Union the signs do not point to any lessening of the ideological struggle in this era of détente.

On this particular night in Red Army Park, the films emphasized the need for vigilance against an external enemy. They showed how foreign tourists who come to the Soviet Union are often agents of hostile émigré groups or even of foreign spy organizations.

### Nazis and Tourists

The first film was a cinematic collage, which juxtaposed scenes of Nazi bombings and Gestapo hangings with contemporary scenes of German tourists basking on Black Sea beaches and tourist buses driving through the country. It also showed alert Soviet customs officials at a border post uncovering a large cache of subversive literature in a Volkswagen camper bus. The central story, however, involved the trial of a German tourist charged with espionage.

In the final scene, a three-man Soviet tribunal sentenced the wayward traveler to two years in prison and five more in a strict labor camp. The accused's eyes brimmed with tears; he seemed near collapse.

But his misery evoked little sympathy from one lady in the audience. "So little," she whispered indignantly when the sentence was announced.

The second film was a documentary about the trial of Gerald Brooke, the British schoolteacher convicted of espionage. Brooke's confession that he was an agent of the Ukrainian émigré group NTS was dramatized by superimposing the faces of notorious Ukrainian fascists on the screen, so the portrait became a ghastly overlay on the action.

It was hard to tell how the documentaries impressed the audience, but the message was clear: Spies and agents regularly penetrate the Soviet border in the guise of tourists, but the authorities will detect them and Soviet citizens who assist them. Yussufi Park in Budapest is far from Moscow's Red Army Park—both geographically and emotionally. The scene there, in downtown Budapest on a hill just above the Danube, was from another world.

The strongest impression was auditory—the blare and twang of a loud rock band, playing from a platform about ten feet above the asphalt surface of the small park. The guitar-playing lead singer belted out English lyrics from behind a walrus moustache.

Scores of young Hungarians shuffled and jerked to the British and American (and Hungarian) songs. Dozens more sat around metal tables, sipping beer. They wore U. S. Army fatigues, bellbottom jeans, beads, tie-dyed shirts and miles of hair.

### Sharp Contrast

The contrast between those two park scenes in Communist Europe is not accidental. The East European countries known as its satellites are living in different worlds.

The Communist states of East Europe are united by the Red Army's economic dependence on the Soviet Union and by an increasingly vague ideology.

These links—especially the first two—are substantial. But other factors have the opposite influence. By temperament and inclination, by economic and political policy, by culture and by instinct, the East Europeans are separated from the Soviet Union which dominates them.

The monolithic political grouping called the "Soviet bloc" has a much livelier existence in newspaper headlines than in reality. Despite the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, East Europe is not covering in fear of Soviet power. Many of the Communist regimes in Eastern Europe are acting with surprising independence, apparently with Moscow's approval.

As statesmen prepare for a European Security Conference in which some Westerners fear will strengthen Soviet hegemony in East Europe, the East Europeans are trying hard to disprove the existence of any such hegemony.

The regimes in Hungary, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia and East Germany all, in different ways, are demonstrating that Soviet control over its sphere of influence is anything but complete.

Yugoslavia is not even a member of the Soviet bloc. Its foreign policy is independent and non-aligned, its domestic policy proudly revisionist. But it is a Communist country, and shares the practical and ideological problems of the others. Poland allows the Catholic Church to flourish. Hungary sells foreign books openly. Romania conducts an independent foreign policy. East Germany sacrifices important industrial imports to purchase tennis shoes to satisfy popular demand. All the East European countries follow cultural policies more liberal than the Soviet Union's. It is worth noting that the only "underground" literature in the Communist world is produced in the Soviet Union and—since the invasion—in Czechoslovakia.

Still, most East Europeans acknowledge that they live within the Soviet sphere of influence, and even accept this as immutable. Perhaps the basic difference between them and their colleagues in Moscow is in their views of the non-Communist world, especially Western Europe and the United States.

### Critical Question

The critical question is, who is the enemy? For the Soviet Union the enemy has long been the Western capitalist powers, first of all West Germany and the United States. The East Europeans simply reject this view. If they feel it—attested, it is by the Soviet Union.

Diversity in East Europe is also a result of ancient relationships among the satellite countries themselves. Poles would be offended to hear themselves grouped with Czechs, whom they simply don't like. Hungarians and Romanians want little to do with each other. Macedonians and Bulgarians are old enemies. The Romanians and Hungarians aren't Slavs; the Czechs are Slavs only in language. It is impossible to talk about East Europe as a homogeneous region.

This intrinsic diversity has been reinforced by recent developments. Stalinism achieved a unifying control of Eastern Europe on the bases of strong internal police forces and universal poverty. The police forces have now all been weakened (in the Soviet Union, too), and the poverty is disappearing. Consumerism has come to most of Eastern Europe. It is the basis of a new revisionism.

In this context consumerism simply means providing a modern way of life for societies that were left behind in the postwar rush to prosperity in Europe. As much as any Westerner, East Europeans want nice places to live, stylish clothes, cars and the other trappings of affluence. Socialism has not altered their appetites. Polish workers rioting in the streets of Gdansk in December, 1970 were vivid proof of that.

Janos Kadar, Hungary's popular and resourceful leader, summarized that new revisionism in a speech last spring. "We need not only an ideology," Kadar said, "but also common sense and a sense of reality. If ideology

comes into conflict with common sense, something must be very wrong."

On the face of it, perhaps, not a radical statement. But Kadar is a leader in the Soviet Empire, and in the Soviet Union ideology and common sense have not always meshed.

The East Europeans, although they are having to consider new and difficult questions such as even in capitalist society, appear eager to join what Westerners regard as the real world. Romania's recent accession to membership in the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund—basic elements of the capitalist world economy—is one indication. Six Polish professors of sociology studying this year in America are another. Hungarian and Yugoslav economic reforms, both intended to give those countries convertible hard currencies usable in any market, are a third. There are dozens more.

The Soviet Union's new attitude toward Germany and America and its apparent interest in expanded trade with the West and even in capitalist development of Soviet resources all imply that Moscow, too, is moving toward that real world. But in the Soviet Union there are numerous factors simultaneously pointing in just the opposite direction.

The first of these is the ancient Russian suspicion of foreigners, suggested by the movies on foreign tourists shown in the Moscow park. The Soviet desire for isolation and protection from foreign influence is so strong that it affects even their East European allies. The border between Hungary and the Soviet Union is as well guarded as the fence that separates Czechoslovakia from neutral, capitalist Austria. East European tourists are as carefully watched in the Soviet Union as Westerners. East European journalists working in Moscow cannot take an American journalist's has better access to Soviet sources than an East German or a Pole.

### Economics

Economics is the field in which the East Europeans have demonstrated the greatest interest in the West. The accepted standards of economic success in Eastern Europe are essentially Western standards. Automation, modern management, increased productivity, efficient allocation of resources—all the goals of East European economic planners are seen in terms of the achievements of Western economies.

The universal approach to economic reform in Eastern Europe involves decentralization of the cumbersome, central direction of bureaucracies inherited from the Soviet Union. This has gone farther in some countries, notably Hungary, than in others, but everywhere the rationale is the same: to provide a higher standard of living.

"The Soviet economy has always been run on the basis of strong central control and selective shortages of goods," a senior Polish official observed. "Our goal is different: we are trying to build affluent socialism."

The Soviet Union is also dissatisfied—at least theoretically—with the status quo. Consumerism has not been kept outside its well-guarded borders. The current program of the Soviet Communist party is unprecedented: on paper, it puts consumer interests ahead of the demands of heavy industry.

Moreover, the Soviet leadership shares the East Europeans' opinion that Western technology is vital. Moscow too is courting and even copying the West. But the Soviet technique still reflects its suspicion of foreign contacts, and its progress is slowed by a ponderous entrenched bureaucracy.

Perhaps the Soviet agricultural crisis is a good thing for the Soviet Union," one Polish analyst commented. "Perhaps it will make them take another look at the whole system." All over Eastern Europe, politicians, journalists, economists and intellectuals are intrigued by the question of whether the Soviet Union will move toward that real world, or will try to retain its isolation and economic autarky.

A second article will appear tomorrow.

## Last Quibbling Scene

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—When President Nixon received French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann last September, he said he wanted to end the Indochina war before his inauguration (which he already expected) in order to wipe clean the diplomatic slate for major negotiations with Western Europe and Japan.

There now seems to be some chance that this desire may be realized. Contacts between American and North Vietnamese delegations have resumed at what is called a "technical" level and the Kissinger-Le Duc Tho talks begin again Monday.

If there is any logic to the situation—which may at times be doubted—new pressures favor an end to the fighting, at least for U.S. involvement. Whether there will be a total halt to the purely Indochinese and purely political civil war (involving three countries) is less probable.

Washington is certainly eager to get out of the conflict. Now that the Saigon government has been given an impressive arsenal of ground weapons and tactical aircraft, the White House clearly assumes the South Vietnamese should be able to look after themselves for a considerable time to come.

Moreover, merciless bombing of the North during the December aerial offensive that followed interruption of Paris negotiations has undoubtedly curbed the possibility of any serious resumption of the Hanoi offensive so frequently bruited as a possibility.

### Other Roles

Indications are that both Moscow and Peking have been active in trying to encourage a settlement although it is not easy for either capital to indicate anything other than full endorsement of the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong. France, which has little power in the area involved but more experience than anyone else, has added its own diplomatic wisdom.

From the American viewpoint, Mr. Nixon is eager to start a new foreign chapter which will prove far more important when regarded by future historians, focussing on the primordial areas of Europe and Japan that can tilt the power balance in this multipolar world.

He also knows an angry Congress is about to assemble on his doorstep, a Congress in which both houses are dominated by his opponents. These legislators have been incited by hostile opinion abroad where a "religious" of unconditional peace has been widely expressed, most shrilly in Sweden.

And, although polls indicate American public opinion is less exercised, the influence of important and adverse news criticism, when taken up, may change this situation if a settlement is swiftly arranged. Objective factors therefore case that a speedy formal likely to be agreed upon this and even truceful and Saigon seems aware that it is inescapable.

The 30-year Indochina war more or less began during World War II after Japan occupied what was then a French colony. French, Chinese, Japanese, Chinese and small groups of names were all involved in Tokyo surrendered in Aug. 1945. That same month the Cong's predecessor, Vietnam, captured administrative buildings and proclaimed a republic.

The French struck back in a series of negotiations occurred in 1946, and at Fontenay-le-Comte, but after a struggle renewed that December massive bloodshed set in, hasn't ceased yet. The Indochina conflict has tarnished every diplomat.

### French Napalm

In January, 1950, napalm was used as a weapon for the first time in the Indochina war (after the 1954 Geneva Accords) France withdrew, it was a success of only seven years before the United States, tentatively moved in. The Americans used more napalm than the first time, six-engine bombers, laser bombs and types of delayed action mines.

Hanoi's generals, with the aid, built up the greatest arsenal of modern weapons ever developed, remarkable improvements in the tactics of guerrilla warfare. And when North and South Vietnamese to each other by way of a throat cutting, and deliberate, no, beggars description.

Now, just as a quarter of a million French troops depart 1954-5, the last of more than half a million American troops clearly on their way out, last the Vietnamese to a mercy, which is not reason for tenderness.

Whether, months or years hence there will be a renewed war that unification which has been denied to Ireland, Palestine, many, India and Korea, no can predict. But this week's last quibbling scene of a southeast Asian tragedy began.

## Letters

### Spandau Justice

With reference to the letter by Katharine Phelps Close (Dec. 23-24) about Rudolf Hess, I would like to say that the injustice of Spandau is not that Hess is still being held prisoner, but that he is there alone. So many of his colleagues who so richly deserve to rot within the walls of this "forbidding Berlin fortress" are now spending their lives in freedom all over the globe. That the world failed to punish these criminals adequately, that Spandau is, but for Hess, empty is the great tragedy.

One can only hope that Martin Bormann is found and sent to Spandau to keep Hess company. On the basis of earlier precedents, however, he would probably be given a thirty day sentence, suspended.

ALVIN NEWMAN.

### Jay Allen

As a friend of Jay Allen for many years, I should like to add a word to the obituary you published a few days ago. Jay Allen was the author of what were probably the most incisive newspaper dispatches of the Spanish Civil War.

He was living in Spain when the war broke out—it was in his Madrid apartment that certain Socialist leaders were able to hide out and escape from the police at the time of the Asturias uprising in 1934—and his reports to the Chicago Daily Tribune during the first weeks of the war constitute today a prime source of knowledge for historians. His famous telegram on the Badajoz massacre, published in the London News Chronicle as well as in the CDT, not only aroused American public opinion to the savagery of the Spanish Rebels, but has since been the most frequently reprinted news dispatch of the Spanish Civil War, in the numerous anthologies on that period.

Jay Allen was attacked from coast to coast by the pro-Franco spokesmen, especially, sad to relate, by misinformed priests. Today, the essential truth of his re-

port is universally admitted, as in Franco Spain.

Another important story on the Spanish Civil War by Jay Allen was his interview with the Spanish fascist leader, José Antonio Primo de Rivera, in Alicante prison, a few days before his execution. This is also now a historical document of Spanish history. In 1940 he came over to North Africa and went on to Vichy, for the MANA. He imprudently went to Paris, without papers, and was caught coming back and spent good many months in a German prison in Chalon-sur-Saône, before being exchanged for, here, one Manfred Kapp, held in Washington by the FBI.

HERBERT RUTLEDGE, SOUTHWORTH, CONCREMERS, FRANCE.

### P.S. to Christmas

They say that an average \$300 a person was spent in rich countries on this Christmas on food and presents. Millions of tons of beef, pork, turkey, chicken, chocolates, cakes, wine, what-not, have disappeared to the bellies of voluptuous men and women and much went to the refuse-bins.

More money will be spent on doctors and medicines to go back to normal the overburdened stomachs and perhaps some grave-diggers as well. How sad it is that when thirds of humanity cannot afford to have even a normal day, so large quantities of food are wasted to satisfy caprice. It is sad also, a Christ, who is said to have preached for moderation and consideration towards the sufferings of others, his festival should be celebrated in such a fashion.

I am sure that the good Christ would be much gratified if in future Christmas were celebrated by us, by praying, meditating on His teachings, rather than wasting money on eating and wasting presents the last day of each year weeping on the follies of humankind, rather than on our own sins and orgies.

A. K. SAKIA, Boulogne-Billancourt, France.



## Separatists Take Heart

## Many Canadians Fear Vote Widened French-English Rift

By William Borders

MONTREAL, Jan. 2 (NYT).—A public opinion poll conducted by a French-speaking Montreal newspaper, the *Journal de Montréal*, reveals the other evening, a woman was discussing the new session of the Canadian Parliament that begins this week, and worrying about the future.

"I've never before felt so isolated in a French-speaking area," she said. "We're not scared exactly, but we're all looking at the house, just to be sure we're getting our money out."

On the other side of the language barrier that seems to divide French-speaking Quebec from the rest of Canada, a French-speaking member of the Senate, Maurice Lamontagne, said not long ago that "English-French relations in Canada have reached a new impasse."

"I am deeply convinced that we will not return to a situation of mere coexistence," he continued. "The choice now before us is closer integration on the basis of mutual compromise and better understanding—or separation."

## Shared Distress

The distress that the senator and the housewife were expressing about the outcome of the October 30 election was shared by many French-speaking Canadians here and elsewhere who regarded it as a repudiation of the United Front of the Liberal, Progressive Conservative and New Democratic parties, and a rebuke to Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, a native of Montreal.

As the House that was elected last week then prepares to convene Thursday, it is for many people here a symbol of a new estrangement between Quebec and Canada's other provinces.

Within the French-speaking majority in Quebec, there is considerable concern that what was seen as an anti-French backlash at the polls might lead to a new government policy of reducing French-Canadian influence in Ottawa. Within the English-speaking minority in Quebec, there is concern that, if that policy is carried out, it will encourage them to strengthen the separatist movement.

The reason is that the electoral outcome left Prime Minister Trudeau's Liberal party reduced to a minority, and the Progressive Conservative party, led by Joe Clark, reduced to a minority. The House of Commons, broadly speaking, is divided along the language line.

Losses Elsewhere

The party lost none of its strength here, but it suffered heavy losses almost everywhere else. Now, it holds only 108 seats, most of them from Quebec or from small French-speaking pockets elsewhere.

The Progressive Conservatives increased their strength to 107 seats, but only two of them are from Quebec, which is the home of most of Canada's six million French-speaking people.

Thus the new Parliament is a reflection of the growing divide between French-speaking Quebec and the rest of Canada.

Sex Education

Charges Dropped

By French Judge

BELFORT, France, Jan. 2 (AP).—A judge dropped indecent exposure charges against a 38-year-old woman philosopher teacher today, closing a case that started in a French school where she had been teaching for 15 years.

The teacher, Mrs. Nicole Mercier, was charged after she allowed her male and female high school students to read and discuss a paper entitled "Let's Love and Enjoy Ourselves." The teacher had written the paper for her students to read and discuss.

After investigating the affair for nearly a month, Judge Jean-Pierre Piquet said there would be no charges.

The schools were closed for five days after the case was made public. The students went on strike on the day the case was made public. Many demonstrations were held in the streets.

Plane Crash Kills Five in Canada

EDMONTON, Alberta, Jan. 2 (AP).—A Boeing 707 cargo plane crashed and burned in a blizzard early today while landing at Edmonton International Airport, killing all five persons on board.

The plane, owned by Pacific Western Airlines, had a crew of four and was carrying a load of cattle. It was flying from Toronto to Edmonton.

Japan Leftist Found Hanged in Jail Cell

TOKYO, Jan. 2 (AP).—Tsuneo Mori, a student radical accused of leading a grisly kangaroo court which purged and killed 14 fellow members of the United Front Party, was found hanged in his prison cell Sunday, police said.

Police said Mr. Mori, 28, hanged himself with a towel in the prison cell where he had been confined since last September. His trial was scheduled to open Jan. 23.

Wheel to Visit Egypt

BONN, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—West German Foreign Minister Walter Sheel will make an official visit to Egypt beginning on Jan. 3, the Foreign Ministry said today.



INDIAN FIRST—Sam Hormuzji Framji Jamshedji Manekshaw taking tea with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in New Delhi at ceremonies in which he became the first Indian field marshal. The head of the Indian Army, who should have retired April 3 at the age of 58, was kept on in the unretired following the brief war with Pakistan and the emergence of Bangladesh. He will keep the marshal's rank for life; it was given him, according to President Giri, for outstanding service.

## UN in Appeal For Grain for Bangladesh

By Robert Alden

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 2 (NYT).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim reported yesterday that despite an enormous and successful effort to avert a famine in Bangladesh in 1972, the prospect of such a disaster is "more serious and more threatening" there now than at the beginning of last year.

His report blamed the poor December grain harvest, which had been regarded as critical for Bangladesh.

The harvest was small because the monsoon rains were 40 percent below normal during the critical growing months.

In addition, attacks by pests were greater than usual and supplies of fertilizer were insufficient at the crucial time of transplanting.

Mr. Waldheim urged UN member states "interested in the lives of the people of Bangladesh... to provide the supplies and funds essential to deal with the situation."

In his report to the Security Council and the General Assembly, the secretary-general noted that last year's food relief for Bangladesh was the largest such effort that the international community had ever made to help the people of a single country.

During the year, just over \$1 billion worth of aid was contributed and as a result, Mr. Waldheim said, the lives of 75 million people were sustained and no deaths attributed to famine were reported.

War, Storm Toll

This was accomplished despite the almost total destruction of the country's transportation system by war and by storm. Bangladesh, the former eastern wing of Pakistan, became independent a year ago after a brief war in which the Pakistani forces were defeated by Indian and local forces.

Besides a special body that was set up for the United Nations relief operation headquartered in Dhaka, virtually every UN agency was involved.

At the beginning of December, a UN team of experts projected a Bangladesh grain harvest of 5,500,000 tons, compared with 5,950,000 tons a year earlier.

The team concluded that 2.5 million tons of wheat and rice would have to be imported. The Bangladesh government informed Mr. Waldheim that it was buying 800,000 tons on the world market with its own money. The secretary-general said he would concentrate on mobilizing world support to provide the balance of 1,700,000 tons.

He said that it was essential for governments to make their pledges by March 1 so that a coordinated plan of delivery could be worked out. The United States has said that it will provide 200,000 tons of wheat immediately. Canada will send 100,000 tons in February and March.

Filibuster Fails To Halt Passing Of Israeli Bills

JERUSALEM, Jan. 2 (UPI).—The Knesset overcame a 13-hour filibuster by eight small factions early today and passed two election reform measures that will help to do away with much of the factions' strength.

The all-night session ended before dawn, breaking a record for uninterrupted debate in the 25-year-old parliament. It was the first time filibustering tactics had been used to stall voting on a scheduled bill.

The small factions were attempting to delay decisions until the large parties on two bills proposed by the ruling Labor Alignment and the major rightist Gahal opposition party.

One measure, approved by 72-24, will recalculate the distribution of surplus votes in future general elections and the other, passed by 87-4, is a campaign and expense subsidy law that determines treasury financing for each party.

## Obituaries

## Frantisek Behounek, Member Of Ill-Fated Polar Expedition

By Robert Alden

PRAGUE, Jan. 2 (AP).—Frantisek Behounek, 74, a survivor of an ill-fated 1928 polar expedition, died in a Karlovsky hospital yesterday, Czechoslovak newspaper reported today.

Mr. Behounek, a radiologist of international reputation, was best remembered by his countrymen for his polar adventures and his science-fiction works. He also produced 80 works on radiology as well as all on the Arctic expedition.

Mr. Behounek studied at Prague's Charles University and the Sorbonne in Paris. He joined the Italian North Pole expedition organized by Gen. Umberto Nobile on the recommendation of Marie Curie, the discoverer of radium. Mr. Behounek's purpose was to measure atmospheric electricity in the polar regions.

Mr. Nobile's dirigible, Italia, reached the North Pole but was forced down onto an ice floe during a storm. Seven members of the expedition were lost. Gen. Nobile, Mr. Behounek and six others eventually were rescued.

The Norwegian polar explorer Roald Amundsen never returned from a flight in search of the North Pole.

Mr. Behounek was a member of the United Nations Atomic Commission and a World Health Organization consultant.

Sergei N. Kourdakov

RUNNING SPRINGS, Calif., Jan. 2 (UPI).—Sergei N. Kourdakov, 31, a former Russian sailor who jumped from his ship off British Columbia and swam ashore in 1971, was found dead here yesterday. He had suffered a bullet wound in the head.

San Bernardino County sheriff's deputies said that they suspected suicide.

The death was reported by a young woman who rented a cabin here with Mr. Kourdakov for the New Year's holiday. She was not held by police.

Mr. Kourdakov was granted immigrant status by Canada soon after his defection. He later was granted a temporary visa for travel in the United States.

Walter E. Rollins

GINNINNATI, Jan. 2 (AP).—Walter E. (Jack) Rollins, 66, who wrote the lyrics for the songs "Frosty the Snowman" and "Peter Cottontail," died last night after a brief illness.

Mr. Rollins, who wrote the lyrics for some 500 songs, many of them in the country and Western style, received awards from the music industry for such songs as "Does He Mean That Much to You?" and "I Don't Hurt Anymore."

"Frosty the Snowman" and "Peter Cottontail" were written in 1949 in New York. Mr. Rollins' widow, Mary, said, Mr. Rollins wrote the words and Steve Nelson wrote the music, she said.

Roxy Stinson Brast

WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE, Ohio, Jan. 2 (AP).—Roxy Stinson Brast, 80, who shocked the United States 50 years ago with her testimony before a U.S. Senate committee on scandals in the administration of President Warren G. Harding, died yesterday at her home here.

She was married in 1908 to Jess W. Smith, a well-to-do merchant who later became bodyguard, doorman and political errand boy for Harry M. Daugherty, known in Ohio as "Mr. Republican."

Daugherty was attorney general in Harding's cabinet. The marriage to Smith lasted little more than a year. But the two remained friends even after Smith became influential in the nation's capital where, through Daugherty's friendship, he had access to the White House and the President himself.

On May 30, 1923, Smith was found dead of a gunshot wound, just as the first scandals of the Harding administration were breaking.

The shooting was ruled a suicide. There was no autopsy. Mrs.

## Colder to U.S., Warmer to Russia

## Return to Ideology Bewilders Yugoslavs

By Raymond H. Anderson

BELGRADE, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Something enigmatic, with much sound and fury, has been going on in Yugoslavia since September, and it is hard to find any two people who can agree on a coherent, convincing explanation.

After two decades in which liberal ideology had held sway, the League of Communists is sternly reasserting authority over all aspects of the society and demanding doctrinal conformity.

Influences from the West, including even television dramas like "Peyton Place," are under a dark cloud. Scholars and officials suddenly find it a stigma to have studied in the United States.

At the same time, Yugoslav relations with the Soviet Union are flourishing, more so than at any time since the hostility of 1948, when Stalin ousted Yugoslavia from the international Communist movement and subjected the country to economic boycott, polemical abuse and threats of invasion.

## Press Under Fire

The Yugoslav press, long the most free, inquiring and outspoken in any Communist country, is under fire for having taken "the Western press as a model."

The country's universities, especially the departments of philosophy, are under intense pressure to acknowledge Communist party guidance and to rid themselves of "anarcho-liberal" professors.

In steady succession, periodicals and books have been banned by court action on vague charges that their contents "might provoke alarm among citizens."

A harshness of language unheard for years has emerged in speeches by officials who warn that "enemies of self-management"

## Socialism are lurking on all sides.

The "enemies" constitute a seemingly incompatible horde, described as anarcho-liberals, pseudo-liberals, technocratic managers, Stalinists, petit bourgeois democrats, bureaucratic centralists, cominformists, ethnic chauvinists in the various republics and emigre intrigues abroad.

Even Yugoslavs admit bewilderment about all this. Under the reform atmosphere of the 1960s, many persons here had begun to think more about new cars, weekend houses and vacations abroad than about the intricacies of ideology. Not any more.

Some analysts abroad suggest that the new campaign for discipline in Yugoslavia means a return to hard-listed Stalinist rule, and, perhaps, even a voluntary decision by the country to join the Warsaw Pact military alliance.

Yugoslav officials scoff at such speculation, and talk instead of urgent measures aimed at averting conditions for "neo-Stalinism" in the country.

The most explicit assurance of Yugoslavia's holding to a non-aligned position between East and West was expressed by President Tito on Dec. 13 during a visit to Slovenia.

"Some people are saying that Yugoslavia is going back under the wing of the Soviet Union, returning to the Soviet camp," he said. "Yugoslavia is not going anywhere. Yugoslavia is staying where it is."

Yugoslav Aim

That seems to be the Yugoslav intention—to stay on a course toward Socialism under its own management but directed by a strong and disciplined party. No more flirting with liberalism.

Marshal Tito has concluded that a storm lies ahead for Yugoslavia. The economy is dangerously unstable despite important achievements. Nationalist tensions smolder in the republics, possibly to flare up when the president, now 80, leaves the scene.

A strong Communist party and a weak federal government are Marshal Tito's formula to avert a crisis during the transition. Under constitutional amendments now being drafted, even more administrative decentralization is to be put into practice.

One well-placed Yugoslav thinks that the entire campaign for discipline can be explained more by economics than politics. As of today, Yugoslavia is undertaking a painful program of economic stabilization and austerity. Hundreds of indebted, inefficient factories face bankruptcy. A million production workers are to suffer wage reductions and other employees face a salary freeze. Tax increases are to be accompanied by a form of compulsory savings.

Two Iraqis Killed In Border Clashes With Iran Troops

BEIRUT, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Two Iraqi soldiers were killed in clashes with Iranian troops along their common border, the Iraqi news agency said today.

"Iranian troops attacked our forces several times during the last three days, killing two soldiers and wounding four others," the agency said, quoting a Defense Ministry spokesman.

The spokesman said the clashes began Sunday when Iranian troops opened fire on Iraqi forces near the border at Mandali. The Iraqis returned fire.

"The Iranian aggression was renewed Monday when Iranian troops crossed the frontier. Our forces in the area repelled the intruders and damaged an Iranian troop carrier," the spokesman said.

Several border incidents have broken out since Iraq broke relations with Iran in November, 1971, to protest Iranian occupation of three islands in the Persian Gulf.

Israel Ties Broken

BRAZAVILLE, Congo, Jan. 2 (AP).—The People's Republic of the Congo has broken diplomatic relations with Israel. Coming in the last hours of 1972, the break with Israel was the third by an African country this year, the others being Uganda and Chad. A government statement here formally condemned "the imperialist and expansionist policy" of Israel.

Eban Sees Talks With Arabs Soon

JERUSALEM, Jan. 2 (AP).—Foreign Minister Abba Eban yesterday predicted renewed attempts early this year to bring Israel and the Arabs into a partial Middle East peace settlement.

"I am certain the effort will be made, but to what it will lead I don't know," Mr. Eban said on the state radio.

The partial settlement idea, raised by the United States, centers around reopening the Suez Canal as a way of cooling off Middle East tensions.

Washington's efforts to get the talks moving have been bogged down for months over Cairo's refusal to take part.



Worldwide headquarters for disease control is the Atlanta based national Center for Disease Control. CDC participates in global programs to eradicate and prevent the spread of communicable and vector-borne diseases, and conducts extensive applied research activities toward developing methods of diagnosis, control, and prevention. The Center trains about 10,000 health workers

from around the world and conducts seminars for thousands of members of professional societies and health associations every year. Teams of specialists are mobilized within hours to help quell such emergencies as an outbreak of smallpox in Yugoslavia or the spread of bubonic plague from Java. CDC adds international medical importance to Atlanta—the world's next great city.



For more about Atlanta contact Harold Carter, Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, 1367 Commerce Building, Atlanta, Georgia 30303 USA. Cable: Atlantaad



# Miss M—'Trash With Flash'

By Paul Gardner

**HOLLYWOOD (NTT).**—The Divine Miss M, as she calls herself, has been described as a funky blend of Mae West, Edith Piaf, Lotte Lenya and Sophie Tucker. On her first cabaret date here, a sellout week at the Troubadour, she established a personality that shines with the grandes dames of the music halls.

Tagged by critics as "a bona fide original, an electric chanteuse," the Divine Miss M. is also

known as Bette Midler, and she insists it's her real name. Bette is pronounced "Bet" because, according to Miss Midler, her mother thought that was how a famous movie star pronounced her first name.

Until last year, Bette Midler was hardly known outside New York. Now her first record, "The Divine Miss M," released last month, has sold 100,000 copies, and she's singing to crowds in San Francisco, Philadelphia and Los Angeles.

Her songs, sung in a smoky, somewhat plaintive voice, are a collection of ribald rock, pop, blues and oldies but goodies, all topped with some undulating hands-on-hips vamp and a bit of camp. But what puts her in the classic music-hall tradition is the way she involves an audience with herself.

## Reality

Unlike some other gifted funny girls, Miss Midler allows her own personality to spill from the stage—outrageous, raunchy, troubled. Here is not a calculated image. She's real. Pausing to kibitz between numbers, she confides to the packed house, in a voice of cheap perfume, "I'm the last of the tacky women... trash with flash."

During her act, backed by a quartet of musicians, she sits only for "Am I Blue?" a torch song about the fragile nature of love. Mostly, she's dancing and strutting across the stage, encouraging tumult by urging everyone to join her in "Sh-Boom," a surprise audience request, that she transforms into an evangelical aria, with giggles.

Miss Midler, who seems very New York, was raised in Hawaii where her father was a house painter. She stands a little over 5 feet in her ankle-straps. Her eyebrows are clipped parentheses, and she paints her face for the last days of the Weimar Republic. Frizzy orange curls grow in her wild hair like snapdragons pleading for water.

Her costume depends upon her mood. "If I'm feeling good, I may trash it up with a silver lamé I found at the Salvation Army," she quipped. At the Troubadour, she wore chunky shoes, slacks and an unbuttoned blouse, knotted carelessly at the waist.

## First Job

She looked somewhat different as Thelma, the drab oldest daughter in "Fiddler on the Roof," her first New York job,

which kept her on Broadway for three years. "I began studying with the dancer in the show who taught me the art of collage, how to put a motion into movement," she explained. "I learned how much emotion a singer can project. We'd get high together listening to recordings of the great divas."

She was also in the Off-Broadway musical "Salvation," which didn't last long. Then, to keep active and from starving, she began singing in clubs. "Most of them were dumps," she admitted with a disarming smile, "but it's how I started this... thing of mine. Agents weren't interested. My career took off when I sang at the Continental Baths in New York. Those who became the showplace of the nation. I made 'em respectable. Lillian Roth, everybody, sings there now."

Appearances on television with Johnny Carson and David Frost enlarged her audience and broadened her style. "I love performing anywhere; I thrive on the madness," she said. "Even though it's hysterical, I'd like to be taken

# MOVIES: The Changing Role of Hollywood

By Thomas Quinn Currier

**HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 2 (NTT).**—Hollywood has been transformed beyond recognition. The studio system has long since been abandoned and television dominates the sound stages. Large tracts of the black lots of Fox, Metro and Universal have been converted into business centers, dotted with skyscraper hotels. But, though changed, Hollywood remains the international movie capital, setting the pace and general style of motion picture production elsewhere.

In the past 10 days, the premieres of more than 25 new American films have taken place. This, of course, is exceptional. The rush is due to the Academy Awards. To be in the running for the 1973 Oscar, films had to be released before Jan. 1, 1973.

The diversity of this flock of productions, herded forth at the last moment, is striking. The movie-makers, uncertain as to what will please, are apparently willing to try almost anything.

## The Films

"1776" is a musical comedy about the signing of the Declaration of Independence with references to the sex life of Thomas Jefferson. "Avanti!" directed by Billy Wilder, concerns the comic misadventures of an innocent Yankee in Italy. "Travels With My Aunt" is an adaptation of Graham Greene's light novel about a wealthy, eccentric lady at home on the Continent. "The Getaway," by the authors of "Bonnie and Clyde," is a gun-play and car-chase melodrama with Steve McQueen and Ali MacGraw. There is a celluloid

edition of "Man of La Mancha" with Peter O'Toole. "Pete n' Tillie" and "The Heartbreak Kid" are marital comedies and in "Up the Sandbox," Barbara Streisand again tries her "rings as a comedienne."

"Travels With My Aunt" has been greeted as a witty romp, but opinions on the rest of the aforementioned differ widely. Local reviewers have been much united in their praise for such recent arrivals as "Sounder," "The King of Marvin Gardens," "The Effect of Gamma Rays on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds" and three films from abroad: Ingmar Bergman's "The Emigrants," Luis Buñuel's "The Discreet Charm of the Bourgeoisie" and the British thriller "Slouch."

"The Godfather," 1972's outstanding commercial success, is a guaranteed winner of Oscars. It seems likely that it will be voted the year's best film and both Marlon Brando and Al Pacino are strong contenders for the best actor award. Oddly enough, Brando's other 1972 film, "The Last Tango in Paris," is being

withheld from the academy competition. There is no official explanation of this. It has had but a single showing in the United States—at the New York Film Festival—but it is to be released in the United States this month.

Though Brando and Pacino are favorites for acting honors, they have several formidable rivals. Among these are Laurence Olivier and Michael Caine in "Sleuth," James Mason and Robert Preston in "Children of a Lesser God," Charles Grodin in "The Heartbreak Kid," and Robert Redford in "The Candidate," according to local authorities.

The favored actresses are Diana Ross in "Lady Sings the Blues," Liza Minnelli in "Cabaret," Cicely Tyson in "Sounder," and Joanne Woodward in "Marigolds."

## New Situation

Hollywood today seems to be awakening from a long and troubled slumber. It has found conditions changed and the old ways obsolete. It is slowly adjusting itself to the situation that confronts it.

# Around the London Galleries

Important 19th and 20th-Century Master Drawings, Achen Moeiler, 8 Grosvenor Street, London, W1.

This collection of more than 40 works takes drawings in the widest sense of the term, and includes a charcoal and pastel landscape by Boudin, a watercolor and pencil drawing of the Pont de Seine by Signac, a figure drawing in pastel by Maillol, ink drawings by George Grosz, a

pencil and chalk drawing by Dali, a painting in tempera by Mark Tobey, and a gouache by Chagall. The other exhibits are by equally important names, and all of the first quality.

Mao Tse-tung by Andy Warhol, DM Gallery, 72 Fulham Road, London, SW3.

This latest Warhol is a series of 10 silkscreen prints, in limited edition of 250 sets, of portraits of Chairman Mao. There seems little to commend these as art, for they are the usual varicolored and multiple image to which we have by now become accustomed to the point of boredom.

Neville Pivner, Ansell Gallery, 65 Moynihan St., London, WC2, to Jan. 6.

## FEATHER NOTICE

GRECOINNE JARGUETTE, born August 10, 1919, son of Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Jarguette, 28 Rue de l'Assomption, died on December 18, 1972. Funeral services were held at Notre-Dame-de-l'Assomption, Paris (106).

## IN GRATITUDE

The Vice President, the members of the "Comité d'Administration," and the members of the "Union des Elèves de la Faculté" of the University of Paris were deeply moved by the sympathy that was given to them at the time of the death of their president, Colonel de Réserve Roger BRUNSWICK, and wish to thank all concerned.

# Waverley Root

# Wherever Hearty Eating Is a Habit

**BUCKWHEAT** is native to central Asia; how did it get to Europe (which passed it on to North America)? On the evidence of its name in Latin languages, it was brought there by the Saracens; hence it is saracen in French, saraceno in Spanish, and saracena in Italian.

True, French dictionaries explain the name "Saracen wheat" (it is also called black wheat in French) by buckwheat's dark color, which recalls the swarthy complexion of the Moors. But Alexandre Dumas, Saracen-colored himself, reported that "buckwheat was transported into Africa and introduced into Europe by the Moors of Spain," and though Dumas is not the surest authority in the world, there are reasons for agreeing with him—or, alternatively, holding that Crusaders brought the plant from Saracen country, or both.

The ancients apparently did not know buckwheat; nearly all new additions to the European menu between ancient times and the opening up of sources of hitherto unknown foods with the discovery of America came via the Saracens. Buckwheat is Asian; Asian foods almost invariably reached Europe through the Arabs, particularly foods whose origin was not too distant from Asia Minor, which should have been the case for the species informally named "Tatar buckwheat." The countries which call buckwheat "Saracen wheat" are precisely those which suffered Saracen invasion, and in a position to know what the Saracens brought with them. Finally the first appearance of the word saracen in France is dated 1554, which, measured by the time lag other new foods from the East experienced in reaching France, would be about right for a Saracen donation of buckwheat to Europe whether it came from the Moors of Spain or returning Crusaders.

## Valiant Attempts

The English word "buckwheat" comes from the German *Buchweizen*, beech wheat, since buckwheat grains are shaped like beechnuts. Three alternative French words for saracen represent valiant attempts by Gallic vocal cords to pronounce the English word—*bucal*, *bucelle* and *bucellin*.

The species of buckwheat most widely cultivated throughout the world is *Fagopyrum esculentum*, with *Fagopyrum tartaricum* second. Human consumption of buckwheat is spotty (animals eat more of it), but there are buckwheat belts here and there, wherever damp, windy or cold climates encourage eating grain coarser and more rib-sticking than wheat; wherever the soil is better suited to buckwheat than to more refined grains. A fast grower, often sown on the same land where some other crop has just been harvested, buckwheat can produce two harvests in one season on good soil when conditions are favorable; but it is seldom planted on good soil, for its yield is inferior to that of wheat, barley and other grains on ground propitious to them. However, on poor rocky soils, especially in mountains, buckwheat thrives where most cereals would fail abjectly.

Buckwheat is therefore an important element in the diet of lower Brittany (damp, windy, granitic soil); of lower Normandy

(damp, windy); of Finland (region of northern China, cold); of Pennsylvania Dutch country (heavy eaters); of Styria in Austria (ditto, plus cold winters and the mountainous terrain buckwheat likes); and, for the same last two reasons, of the central plateau of France and the Italian Alps of the South Tyrol and northern Italy—where, notably, Italy's ubiquitous polenta, made elsewhere with cornmeal, is a buckwheat flour.

Buckwheat is impossible for bread, producing a dry, crumbly tasteless loaf; the nearest satisfactory approach to it is noodles made from buckwheat in such contrasting areas as Japan (damp, and the South Tyrol (mountainous, cold). In Italy, *gnocchetti sardi* (little snails in Italian; *schnecken* in German), where buckwheat is adulterated with rye. In buckwheat country, the grain is often eaten as porridge, but everywhere its most successful avatar is the pancake—the little ones of Finland, spread with a slice of smoked salmon smeared with cream; the thick large ones of Brittany, often the base course of the meal; sometimes rolled around a filler of cheese, the heavy sweet *bourriches* which are the pride of Aurillac in the French Auvergne; and, of course, American buckwheat griddlecakes swimming in butter and maple syrup.

## Grazing Crops

"Jannocks" or "snacks," once popular in Shropshire and adjoining territory in Wales, seem to have disappeared, and Britain today grows almost no buckwheat except as a grazing crop for sheep or to feed pheasants, for which buckwheat is deemed particularly desirable. Everywhere in the world, buckwheat is used as a cover crop, usually because it is used extensively to fatten livestock. It is also grown, not for its own sake, but as a smother crop to get rid of weeds, or for plowing under as green manure. When so planted, farmers often set out beehives among the plants, some, nodding white-flowered heads of buckwheat; buckwheat honey is richly flavored.

Several other completely unrelated plants have been named buckwheat, usually because of heart-shaped leaves which recall it—the high climbing woody bush *whet vine*; the buckwheat of the Southern United States, called the *tit* or *black tit*; a wild buckwheat, which is a buckwheat at all, but, in Europe, which got it from Europe, black bryony, or, in America, which got it from Europe, black houndweed. In the coal business, buckwheat defines a small sort of anthracite. Buckwheat nuts are the ancient musical ones which designated their pitch by the shape of their heads, many of which recalled the triangular grains of buckwheat. Loggers refer disdainfully to novices as buckwheaters, implying that they are greenhorns incapable of felling any tree which grows higher than grain.

(c) 1973 by Waverley Root, from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster, entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

# Zurich Director Named

Geoffrey Cauley, the Bermuda-born dancer and choreographer, has been named by the Zurich Opera as ballet director for the 1973-74 season, succeeding Michel Descombes. Cauley, who has already begun his duties in Zurich, was associated for 10 years with the Royal Ballet of London.

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## U.K. Banks Raise Interest Rates to 8 1/2 %

**Increase Is Second  
in Less Than a Month**

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP-DJ).—The first anniversary of the 1971 Smithsonian currency agreement has passed with many monetary experts saying that given more time the alignment will surely accomplish its intended purpose of bringing trade and payments among major industrial nations into approximate balance.

Despite admonishments of patience, the way the Smithsonian accord has worked so far looks disturbing. Trade and payments among large nations have never been more out of line since the end of World War II. The accord appears to have contributed significantly to the highest rate of inflation in Europe's post-war history, and currency parities have been maintained only through rigorous foreign exchange controls.

Though it is difficult to substantiate, there is a possibility that exchange controls are beginning to distort trade patterns. The process is difficult to detect, for it involves changes in intercompany invoicing and payments among subsidiaries in various countries. The process could be a normal evolution, but more likely it represents an effort by corporate treasurers to avoid exchange controls through "leakage and loss" in trade payments.

If this hypothesis is correct, it would help explain why some countries like Japan and Germany have accumulated record trade surpluses and the United States a record deficit.

Anyhow, after the Smithsonian accord was reached on Dec. 18, 1971, even pessimists were reluctant to predict that the U.S. balance of payments deficit on an official transactions basis would exceed \$10 billion in 1972. Yet, in the first nine months of 1972, the United States reported an official settlements deficit of more than \$8.9 billion. Data reported by various central banks outside the United States suggest that the deficit continued in the fourth quarter, so that for all of 1972 it will exceed \$10 billion, and possibly reach \$11 billion.

**Narrower Deficit Expected**

But despite the U.S. deficit, many analysts believe the Smithsonian accord will eventually work. A recent Chase Manhattan Bank circular says the outlook for 1973 and 1974 is for "significantly smaller (U.S.) balance of payments deficits." Similarly, a recent First National City Bank publication asserts that demand for U.S. exports will strengthen with the business recovery in Europe and Japan. The First National Bank of Chicago suggested in another recent publication that inflation is so rampant in Europe that it may eventually cause a devaluation of some European currencies against the dollar.

It is questionable whether European nations will tolerate a continuing outflow of funds from the United States in 1973. When outflows result in an official settlements deficit, the process puts direct pressure on the Smithsonian exchange rates. In effect, central banks are forced to buy unwanted dollars at the lower Smithsonian support points. Since dollars are no longer convertible into other monetary assets, central banks accordingly assume an exchange risk on a possible dollar devaluation.

**Second in a Month**

The increase was the second in less than a month. Around mid-December, major British banks raised their base rates to 7 1/2 or "London" percent from 7 percent.

Barclays said that it also has raised the interest it pays on its 12-month deposit accounts to 8 1/2 percent from 8 percent. The bank said the increase was effective from Jan. 1, 1973.

Barclays said the increases "are in line with the recent rise in interest rates generally. In so doing, we feel it necessary to apply some degree of constraint to our rates, but a moderate continuing growth rate is not expected."

Barclays said short-term interest rates have been rising sharply since August for the last month. The bank said that the increase in the base rate, which was at 7 1/2 percent on Nov. 30, has been at 9 percent since Dec. 22. At 9 percent, the bank said, it is at its highest level since the outbreak of World War I in 1914.

The trend toward higher rates has been engineered by the Bank of England, which has been raising its base rate in an effort to prevent a black market rise in money supply that would lead to inflationary pressures.

The Bank of England has feared that the heavy government borrowing, which has been rising sharply since August, could lead to inflationary pressures.

The Bank of England has used the methods of squeezing the money market and calling for special commercial bank deposits in its campaign to raise interest rates.

A Barclays spokesman expressed the hope that 8 1/2 percent would prove the top level for the base rate, but that the next change would be downward.

The spokesman said steps are being taken to ensure that industrial clients get priority in lending. Instructions are being sent to branch managers explaining the need for restrictions on overdrafts to individuals, lending against speculative stock exchange transactions, and loans for property development.

**Squeeze on Market**

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## Pact on Parities Produces Disturbing Results

By William Ellington

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Despite admonishments of patience, the way the Smithsonian accord has worked so far looks disturbing. Trade and payments among large nations have never been more out of line since the end of World War II. The accord appears to have contributed significantly to the highest rate of inflation in Europe's post-war history, and currency parities have been maintained only through rigorous foreign exchange controls.

Though it is difficult to substantiate, there is a possibility that exchange controls are beginning to distort trade patterns. The process is difficult to detect, for it involves changes in intercompany invoicing and payments among subsidiaries in various countries. The process could be a normal evolution, but more likely it represents an effort by corporate treasurers to avoid exchange controls through "leakage and loss" in trade payments.

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## One Dollar—

But U.S. Deficit Is Predicted

World Trade Expected to Rise 9% in 1973

By Gerd Wilcke

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Despite market and monetary uncertainties and persistent trade barriers, U.S. and world trade should show healthy gains in the new year.

This is the conclusion drawn in a year-end analysis by the National Foreign Trade Council, a group of more than 600 American companies active as overseas traders and investors.

Robert M. Norris, president of the council, estimated that world trade in 1972 would rise by 8 to 9 percent to a record export total of \$430 billion, as adjusted for currency realignments.

The United States, which accounts for about 13 percent of world exports, will have a trade deficit for the third straight year in 1972, the council projects.

But, notwithstanding a deficit of about \$8 billion in 1972, "we would hope that with a continuing moderation of inflationary pressures at home and giving full effect to the currency realignments in 1971, we would begin in 1973 to see some narrowing of the gap between U.S. exports and imports," Mr. Norris said.

The council also said that it expected a continuing expansion of U.S. direct investment abroad, currently valued at more than \$90 billion, and stressed that the increase is essential for maintaining America's share in foreign markets.

Total sales by U.S. industries in foreign markets are roughly \$230 billion a year. This is comprised of more than \$50 billion of exports from the United States, and sales of foreign affiliates in

**Luxembourg Bids To Be Center for EEC Money Unit**

BRUSSELS, Jan. 2 (AP-DJ).—Luxembourg has raised a sensitive political issue by putting in a strong bid to have the headquarters of the European monetary cooperation fund, to be established April 1, located there. A Common Market source said today.

Although Brussels houses most EEC organs, Luxembourg was designated as the financial and judicial center under terms of a 1965 accord under which the old coal and steel high authority was transferred to Brussels.

However, France has indicated informally that it would like Paris to be the site of the new fund.

The Luxembourg bid, made in a three-page note to its eight EEC partners and to the EEC commission, is evidently a counter to France, which has never put its case officially.

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**Interest Rates Problem**

To be sure, the inflationary effect of an increase in domestic money supply can be mitigated somewhat by commercial bank reserve requirements and other techniques. However, such measures generally tend to drive domestic interest rates higher, potentially attracting even more funds from the United States.

Under these circumstances, governments generally have three painful choices. They can maintain convertibility of their currencies and let inflation continue; they can limit convertibility through exchange controls, which hurt business and trade; or they can increase the value of their currencies against the dollar to discourage inflows while making their own exports more costly and less competitive.

Most analysts have assumed that European governments will continue to choose a mixture of the first two options. But this view is not universal. In a recent speech, Oskar Emingier, deputy chairman of the Bundesbank, said that a national policy of stability which deviates considerably from inflation outside the country can be protected in the long run only by means of currency parity adjustments.

"It is generally accepted today that sticking to exchange rates that have come wrong doesn't contribute to stability of the world economy, but rather leads to its disintegration," the Bundesbank official said.

**Higher Prices**

Elsewhere the group looked for consumer prices to advance about 3.4 percent this year, compared with 3.3 percent in 1972. They also expect wholesale prices to rise by 3.8 percent compared with a 4.4 percent increase last year.

The group's forecast was based on the assumption that wage and price controls would continue this year, that no major tax increase would be legislated and that monetary policy would turn moderately restrictive with a rise in interest rates. It was also assumed that there would be no credit crunch.

**U.S. Growth Forecast**

Meanwhile, in a prediction for the U.S. economy, the 26th annual Economic Forum of the Conference Board said growth will probably continue at a rapid pace although inflationary pressures will be a problem for businessmen and policymakers.

The consensus forecast of 10 leading business and academic economists envisions a strong national product this year reaching \$1,260.9 billion, a rise of \$110 billion from 1972. Real output, however, excluding inflation, is expected to rise about 6 percent in 1973 compared with a 6.4 percent increase in 1972.

Studded with plus signs, the forecast includes such entries as:

• A 6.7 percent increase in industrial production, compared with a 6.6 percent gain in this sector last year.

• A possible 13 percent increase in capital spending, compared with a 9 percent increase last year.

• Corporate profits, before taxes, will reach about \$105 billion and about \$60 billion after taxes—up about 13 percent from 1972.

**Fed Endorses Development Of Money-Transfer Network**

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve System has endorsed the development of a vast, nationwide network of computerized money transfer from one person to another.

In a long statement on "the evolution of the payments mechanism," published over the weekend in the December issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin, the Fed spelled out in far greater detail than ever before its ideas on how the coming age of electronic money should be organized.

"The nation's payments mechanism can be expected to evolve in the direction of a system where credit to the payee's account is made at the same time the payor's account is charged," the statement said.

In other words, "an electronic

**Rise Is Expected In Interest Rates On Bond Markets**

BRUSSELS, Jan. 2 (AP-DJ).—Kreditbank said today a rise in interest rates during 1973 is expected in nearly all national and international bond markets, particularly if international monetary tensions are aggravated.

The Belgian bank said interest rates are likely to be affected by pressure of an expanding economy in the United States and, to a lesser extent, in Europe, creating more demand for credit, and by official actions against inflation, which in Europe are mainly in the monetary sector.

"Further rises in discount rates, increased reserve obligations and credit restrictions are likely in Europe, the bank said. In the United States, though, the Federal Reserve's policy is to prevent too steep a rise in interest rates because it would jeopardize the fight against inflation.

If Europeans continue to take tougher and more monetary-oriented anti-inflation action, Kreditbank said, "there is a very real likelihood that, just as in early 1972, short-term interest rates in Western Europe will be higher than in the United States."

Such a situation would attract U.S. capital to Europe, hurrying the fight against inflation.

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## U.K. Reserves Fall Sharply During Year

**Decline in December Is Put at \$249 Million**

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP).—Britain's official reserves of gold and foreign currency backing the troubled pound fell sharply in 1972, government figures showed today. The reserves had increased substantially in 1971.

A Treasury announcement said the reserves fell in December by \$249 million and stood at \$5.8 billion at the end of 1972.

The figures represented a drop of nearly \$1 billion from the 1971 year-end total of \$6.8 billion. They significantly reversed the pattern of steadily rising reserves during 1971, which more than doubled from a 1970 year-end total of \$2.8 billion.

**Effect of Float**

The Treasury gave no reason for the drop in reserves in 1972, but a major factor was clearly the trouble surrounding the decision to float the pound sterling in June.

The reserve total includes Britain's official holdings of gold, foreign currency and special drawing rights in the International Monetary Fund.

The Bank of England was known to have dipped heavily into its foreign currency reserves to defend the pound before the float. It did this by using foreign currency to buy pounds on the international money market, in effect supporting the pound's rate.

The bank continued to use reserves in the same way after the float, steadying the downward pressure each time speculators raised rumors that a new lower fixed rate was imminent.

**10 Percent Decline**

The pound was fixed at \$2.60 before the float. It has since lost some 10 percent of its purchasing power and has been hovering between \$2.34 and \$2.35 in recent weeks.

**VW Raises Prices On U.S. Exports**

DETROIT, Jan. 2 (AP-DJ).—For the second time in three months, Volkswagen of America Inc., the biggest U.S. auto importer, has raised prices of its 1973 model cars.

The latest increase, averaging about \$80, quickly ended speculation by some industry sources that the price gap that once existed between small foreign cars and American-made economy cars might open up again.

U.S. auto makers recently boosted prices on their 1973 cars, including subcompact import-fighters such as the Chevrolet Vega, Ford Pinto and American Motors Gremlin. Many imports had previously been at a price disadvantage for the first time in years due to currency-revaluations.

**Boeing Gets Contract**

SEATTLE, Jan. 2 (AP-DJ).—The Air Force has given Boeing Co. the go-ahead to begin work on a \$65.2-million contract for building and testing two prototype advanced medium-short-take-off and landing transport aircraft.

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## Wall St. Opens Year With Surge in Prices

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Prices rose sharply on the New York Stock Exchange today, the first trading day of the new year, with buying based on expectations of a robust economy in 1973 and renewed hopes for the Vietnam peace talks.

Quality stocks in both the blue chip and glamour sectors stood out as market leaders. The session itself thus was a virtual repeat of last Friday's strong surge.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 11.66 to 1,031.88 after running up 12.34 on Friday.

Among the glamour gainers were Disney, climbing 7 1/4 to an all-time high of 244; International Business Machines, 7 to 405; and Burroughs, 6



| -1972- Stocks and             |    |        |      |    | -1972- Stocks and             |     |     |        |   | -1972- Stocks and             |    |        |      |    |    |     |     |        |   |
|-------------------------------|----|--------|------|----|-------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|---|-------------------------------|----|--------|------|----|----|-----|-----|--------|---|
| High. Low. Div. in \$         |    |        |      |    | High. Low. Div. in \$         |     |     |        |   | High. Low. Div. in \$         |    |        |      |    |    |     |     |        |   |
| 100% P/E High Low Last. Ch'ge |    |        |      |    | 100% P/E High Low Last. Ch'ge |     |     |        |   | 100% P/E High Low Last. Ch'ge |    |        |      |    |    |     |     |        |   |
| 20%                           | 12 | Intrst | Bnds | 20 | 20                            | 13% | 13% | 15 1/4 | 1 | 20%                           | 12 | Intrst | Bnds | 20 | 20 | 13% | 13% | 15 1/4 | 1 |

[illegible]



شكر من العمل

The following announcement appears as a matter of record only:

**Seeburg Industries, Inc.**  
has acquired from  
Commonwealth United Corporation  
all of the outstanding stock of  
The Seeburg Corporation of Delaware.

The undersigned assisted in formulating  
the plan that resulted in this transaction.

***ALLEN & COMPANY***  
INCORPORATED  
30 Broad Street  
New York, N.Y.

January 3, 1973

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The following announcement appears as a matter of record only.

**Commonwealth United Corporation**  
has consummated its Plan of Settlement  
and has changed its name to  
IOTA Industries, Inc.

The undersigned assisted in formulating  
the plan that resulted in this transaction.

***ALLEN & COMPANY***  
INCORPORATED  
30 Broad Street  
New York, N.Y.

January 3, 1973

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**ALLEN & COMPANY**  
INCORPORATED  
30 Broad Street  
New York, N.Y.

The following announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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**ALLEN & COMPANY**  
INCORPORATED  
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New York, N.Y.

**January 3, 1973**







5\*

| -1972- Stocks and 5%<br>High, Low, Div. In \$00. P/E High Low Last Close |    |         |    |    | -1972- Stocks and 5%<br>High, Low, Div. In \$00. P/E High Low Last Close |    |    |   |   | -1972- Stocks and 5%<br>High, Low, Div. In \$00. P/E High Low Last Close |   |          |        |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|--|----|---------|----|----|--|----|----|---|---|--|---|----------|--------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 44   | 31 | Poamow  | 3  | 22 | 25   | 53 | 4  | 1 | 1 | 5  | 2 | US LR w/ | 21     | 12 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |    |
| 53   | 31 | Reyn Co | 25 | 3  | 22   | 25 | 53 | 4 | 1 | 1  | 5 | 2        | US Nat | 21 | 12 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 17   | 12 | Reyn Co | 25 | 3  | 22   | 25 | 53 | 4 | 1 | 1  | 5 | 2        | US Nat | 21 | 12 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 14   | 14 | Reyn Co | 25 | 3  | 22   | 25 | 53 | 4 | 1 | 1  | 5 | 2        | US Nat | 21 | 12 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 17   | 12 | Reyn Co | 25 | 3  | 22   | 25 | 53 | 4 | 1 | 1  | 5 | 2        | US Nat | 21 | 12 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 17   | 12 | Reyn Co | 25 | 3  | 22   | 25 | 53 | 4 | 1 | 1  | 5 | 2        | US Nat | 21 | 12 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 17   | 12 | Reyn Co | 25 | 3  | 22   | 25 | 53 | 4 | 1 | 1  | 5 | 2        | US Nat | 21 | 12 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 17   | 12 | Reyn Co | 25 | 3  | 22   | 25 | 53 | 4 | 1 | 1  | 5 | 2        | US Nat | 21 | 12 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 17   | 12 | Reyn Co | 25 | 3  | 22   | 25 | 53 | 4 | 1 | 1  | 5 | 2        | US Nat | 21 | 12 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 17   | 12 | Reyn Co | 25 | 3  | 22   | 25 | 53 | 4 | 1 | 1  | 5 | 2        | US Nat | 21 | 12 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 17   | 12 | Reyn Co | 25 | 3  | 22   | 25 | 53 | 4 | 1 | 1  | 5 | 2        | US Nat | 21 | 12 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 17   | 12 | Reyn Co | 25 | 3  | 22   | 25 | 53 | 4 | 1 | 1  | 5 | 2        | US Nat | 21 | 12 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 17   | 12 | Reyn Co | 25 | 3  | 22   | 25 | 53 | 4 | 1 | 1  | 5 | 2        | US Nat | 21 | 12 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 17   | 12 | Reyn Co | 25 | 3  | 22   | 25 | 53 | 4 | 1 | 1  | 5 | 2        | US Nat | 21 | 12 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
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| 17   | 12 | Reyn Co | 25 | 3  | 22   | 25 | 53 | 4 | 1 | 1  | 5 | 2        | US Nat | 21 | 12 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 17   | 12 | Reyn Co | 25 | 3  | 22   | 25 | 53 | 4 | 1 | 1  | 5 | 2        | US Nat | 21 | 12 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 17   | 12 | Reyn Co | 25 | 3  | 22   | 25 | 53 | 4 | 1 | 1  | 5 | 2        | US Nat | 21 | 12 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
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| 17   | 12 | Reyn Co | 25 | 3  | 22   | 25 | 53 | 4 | 1 | 1  | 5 | 2        | US Nat | 21 | 12 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
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| 17   | 12 | Reyn Co | 25 | 3  | 22   | 25 | 53 | 4 | 1 | 1  | 5 | 2        | US Nat | 21 | 12 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
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| 17   | 12 | Reyn Co | 25 | 3  | 22   | 25 | 53 | 4 | 1 | 1  | 5 | 2        | US Nat | 21 | 12 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 17   | 12 | Reyn Co | 25 | 3  | 22   | 25 | 53 | 4 | 1 | 1  | 5 | 2        | US Nat | 21 | 12 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 17   | 12 | Reyn Co | 25 | 3  | 22   | 25 | 53 | 4 | 1 | 1  | 5 | 2        | US Nat | 21 | 12 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 17   | 12 | Reyn Co | 25 |    |  |    |    |   |   |  |   |          |        |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |

|                | High | Low | Last Ch |
|----------------|------|-----|---------|
| 1995 Complaint | 136  | 120 | 155     |

[illegible]

|              |       |     |           |                |     |     |     |   |
|--------------|-------|-----|-----------|----------------|-----|-----|-----|---|
| 725 Labaif   | 6 30  | 29% | 33        | 3750 Sloop R.  | 175 | 173 | 174 | + |
| 923 Lont Cem | 335   | 330 | 330       | 590 Sullivan   | 230 | 230 | 226 | + |
| 75 Laura Sec | 5 11% | 11% | 11% + 1/4 | 700 Tack Cor A | 440 | 420 | 440 | + |

[illegible]

|                      |                           |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>International</b> | <b>Japan Units Assume</b> |
|----------------------|---------------------------|


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|                          |         |                        |
|--------------------------|---------|------------------------|
| — (w) BtF Growth Fund..  | \$8.19  | (w) Keyfund.....       |
| — (w) BtF Japan Fund.... | \$11.80 | (w) Kleinwort Benson.. |
|                          |         | (w) Kleinwort Ban...   |

|                                    |             |                                |          |
|------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| (w) BCP Growth Fund...             | \$8.89      | (w) Ryffund...                 | \$8.64   |
| (w) BCP Japan Fund...              | \$11.80     | (w) Kiewit/Ben/Sonlin F...     | \$13.12  |
| (w) BCP Trust S.A. ....            | \$14.24     | (w) Kiewit/Ben/Sonlin Fp.F.    | \$13.01  |
| (w) BCP Investment Fund...         | \$10.74     | (w) Leverage Cap. Hold...      | \$22.72  |
| (w) Broad & Well, Fd. Int'l        | \$59.77     | (w) Leverage Fd.               | \$11.45  |
| (w) Browninvest...                 | \$24.05     | (w) Maclellan/Bell Fd. Fund... | \$11.82  |
| (w) Can. Lg. & Comm. Fd.           | \$17.95     | (w) Newbrite Inv. Fund & C...  | \$6.16   |
| (d) Can Gas & Energy Fd.           | Can.\$15.95 | (d) Newbrite Inv. Fund...      | \$11.82  |
| (d) Can Secur. Growth Fd.          | Can.\$5.51  | (w) N.A. Amer. Bond Fd.        | \$109.36 |
| <b>CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:</b> |             |                                |          |
| (w) Capital Int'l.....             | \$14.35     | (w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund...    | \$7.84   |
| (w) Capital Trade S.               | \$11.36     | (w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.        | \$11.51  |
| (d) Carleton N.V. 'C' S.S.         | \$130.45    | (r) Olympic Cap. Fed. Int.     | \$2.78   |
| (r) Cleveland Offshore Fed         | \$1,157.67  | (d) Opportunity Fd. Int'l.     | \$11.11  |
| (w) Convert Fd. Int'l Certs.       | \$10.88     | (w) Pacific Seamen Fd.         | \$26.21  |
| (w) Convert Fd. Int'l Certs.       | \$12.87     | (d) Pan Am BSEF Fund...        | \$9.88   |
| (w) Convert Fd. Int'l Certs.       | \$10.25     | (r) Pegasus Intern'l...        | \$10.02  |
| (r) Convert Sec. R.V. ....         | \$784.79    | (w) Praxair Cap. Fund...       | \$F74.56 |
| (d) Covert Invest. Units...        | \$3.64      | (d) Renta Fund.....            | \$F74.36 |
|                                    |             | (d) Renta Capital Fund...      | \$F74.80 |
|                                    |             | (w) Roosevelt Fund...          | \$7.55   |
| <b>CREDIT SUISSE:</b>              |             |                                |          |
| (d) C.S. Pends-Bonds...            | \$F104.35   | <b>SAFE GROUP:</b>             |          |
| (d) C.S. Pends-Int'l...            | \$F114.25   | (d) Safe Fund.....             | \$10.26  |
|                                    |             | (d) Safe Trust Fund...         | \$14.20  |
|                                    |             | (d) Global Fund.....           | \$7.17   |
| <b>CREDIT SUISSE:</b>              |             |                                |          |
| (w) Samara Portfolio...            | \$F95.40    | (w) Samara Portfolio...        | \$F95.40 |
| (w) Select Am. Fd. Int'l           | \$10.07     | (w) Select Am. Fd. Int'l       | \$10.07  |

|                              |         |                               |         |
|------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|
| (1) Crosby Fund S.A. ....    | \$8.55  | — (W) Sepro (N.A.V.) .....    | \$12.70 |
| (W) D.G.C. ....              | \$67.66 | — (W) Sepro (Issus Pr.) ..... | \$13.88 |
| (d) Delta Invest. Fund ..... | \$10.03 |                               |         |


**SHARE GROWTH:**

|                                 |             |  |             |   |  |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--|-------------|---|--|
| (d) Delta Multifund.....        | \$10.10     | (d) Share Int'l Fund.....                      | \$6.75      | <b>'Groupe Bancaire de Paris -</b>  |  |
| (d) Delta Int'l Fund.....       | Yen 10.61   | (d) Share Realty.....                          | \$13.31     | <b>Société PALUEL MARMONT 26 rue Murillo - 75-Paris 8<sup>e</sup>.</b>                |  |
| <b>DRZEYUS GROUP:</b>           |             | (d) Share Int'l Fund.....                      | \$13.36     | <b>Banque Internationale à Luxembourg - Luxembourg.</b>                               |  |
| (w) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.....     | \$13.60     | (d) Enterprise Fund.....                       | \$7.25      | <b>Bordier et Cie - 16 rue de Hollande - Genève</b>                                   |  |
| (w) Dreyfus Fund.....           | \$12.97     | (d) Harbor Fund.....                           | \$8.96      | Net asset value per share: as of december 31 1972 \$ US 26.75                         |  |
| (w) Dr. Orlan Com. S.A.....     | \$11.23     | <b>E.M.C. FUNDS:</b>                           |             | " " september 30 1972 \$ US 24.72   |  |
| (w) Dreyfus Dev. Fund.....      | \$45.91     | (d) Growth Fund.....                           | \$76.76     | " " december 29 1972 \$ US 24.69  |  |
| (d) Eurunion.....               | \$5.37      | (d) I.T.F.....                                 | \$12.57     |  |  |
| (d) Securities Fd of Canada     | \$5.37      | (d) Lateral Selection Fd.....                  | \$5.29      | not valid for individual french residents.  |  |
| <b>FIDELITY:</b>                |             | <b>SOFID GROUPE GENSLA:</b>                    |             |   |  |
| (w) Equiplus S.A.....           | \$10.95     | (w) Parfon Sw. R. Est.....                     | \$PI.390    |   |  |
| (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund.....    | \$23.37     | (w) Securinvest.....                           | \$PI.195*   |   |  |
| (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.....    | \$5.52      | (w) Sunbore Trust Int. Fd.....                 | \$14.22     |   |  |
| (d) Fidurum.....                | \$PI.38     | (w) Stand. & Poor. Int. Fd.....                | \$27.98     |   |  |
| (d) Finance Union.....          | \$10.96     | (w) Suzet Int'l Ventures Inc.....              | \$12.53     |   |  |
| (d) Fidelity Fund.....          | \$12.61     | <b>SWISS BANK CORP.</b>                        |             |   |  |
| <b>FIRST INVESTORS:</b>         |             | (d) Japan Portfolio.....                       | \$PI.05.00  |   |  |
| (w) American Trust.....         | \$19.91     | (d) Oak. Bond Svc. Fd.....                     | \$PI.12.00  |   |  |
| (w) Int'l Mkt. & Fr. Fd.....    | \$6.43      | (d) Universal Fund.....                        | \$PI.28.00  |   |  |
| (w) Anglo-Saxon Fd.....         | \$10.10     | (d) Global Fund.....                           | \$15.52     |   |  |
| (d) First Nat'l City Fund.....  | \$55.10     | (w) Tokyo Valor.....                           | \$55.59     |   |  |
| (d) First Security Cap. Fd..... | \$10.66     | (w) Transpac Fund.....                         | \$15.90     |   |  |
| (w) Phoenix Fund.....           | \$10.10     | (w) Tridant Bermuda Fund.....                  | Franc 132.0 |   |  |
| (d) Fidelity Japan Fund.....    | \$21.39     | (w) Tridant Int'l Fund.....                    | Franc 115.0 |   |  |
| (w) Fidelity Fund.....          | \$13.59     | (w) Tridant Overseas Fd.....                   | \$1.61      |   |  |
| (d) Formula Selection Fd.....   | \$PI.31.69  | <b>UNION BANK SWITZ:</b>                       |             |   |  |
| <b>FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:</b> |             | (d) Amer. O.S. S.A.....                        | \$PI.73.50  |   |  |
| (w) F.A. Australia.....         | \$2.54      | (d) Bond Divers.....                           | \$PI.77.15  |   |  |
| (w) Fd Austral. Sterling.....   | AUS-\$4.47  | (d) Euro. Eq. S.A.....                         | \$PI.85.00  |   |  |
| (w) Prop. Bonds Austral.....    | AUS-\$1.15  | (d) Euro. Svc. Fd.....                         | \$PI.85.00  |   |  |
| (w) F.A. Austral. Int'l Fd..... | AUS-\$7.58  | (d) Globinvest.....                            | \$PI.07.50  |   |  |
| (w) Fund of Nations.....        | \$10.96     | (d) Pacific Invest.....                        | \$PI.30.00  |   |  |
| (w) Future Australia Fd.....    | AUS-\$10.63 | (d) South Svc.....                             | \$PI.28.00  |   |  |
| (w) F.A. Austral. Int'l Fd..... | AUS-\$7.58  | (d) Sims Sw. R. Est.....                       | \$PI.63.00  |   |  |
| <b>G.T. (BERMUDA) LTD:</b>      |             | <b>UNION-DESEMENT, Frankfurt:</b>              |             |   |  |
| (w) B.A. Bermuda.....           | \$25.50     | (d) Atlantic.....                              | DM32.57     |   |  |
| (w) G.T. Dollar Fund.....       | \$10.63     | (d) Europafonds.....                           | DM11.64     |   |  |
| (w) Growth International.....   | \$9.70      | (d) Eurofunds.....                             | DM32.42     |   |  |
| (w) Guardian Growth Fd.....     | \$5.84      | (d) Euroinvest.....                            | DM32.42     |   |  |
| (w) Hambro Overseas Fd.....     | \$5.83      | (d) Euroinvest.....                            | DM32.42     |   |  |
| (w) Hausmann-Bldg. Inv.....     | \$5.236     | (d) Unispecial I.....                          | DM77.95     |   |  |
| (w) Medved Int'l Fund.....      | \$14.38     | (w) Union Cap. Inv. Fd.....                    | \$4.28      |   |  |
| (w) H.O.T.T. Eobot.....         | \$28.44     | (w) U.S. Trust.....                            | \$17.45     |   |  |
| (d) IPOFUND.....                | \$11.66     | (w) Western Growth Fd.....                     | \$7.52      |   |  |
| (w) INROW.....                  | \$22.94     | (w) Western Hedge Fund.....                    | \$21.47     |   |  |
| <b>L.O.A. FUNDS:</b>            |             | (w) Western Hedge Fund.....                    | \$21.47     |   |  |
| (d) L.O.A. Funds.....           | \$9.06      | (w) World Equity Grth Fd.....                  | \$594.48    |   |  |
| (d) POP Sterling.....           | Bah.\$5.52  | (w) Worldwide Securit.....                     | \$44.91     |   |  |
| (d) L.O.A. Fund.....            | \$7.45      | (w) Worldwide Specul.....                      | \$3.28.22   |   |  |
| (d) L.O.A. Fund.....            | \$7.45      | (w) Zodiack Commnd. Fund.....                  | \$5.41      |   |  |
| (d) Legent Growth Fd.....       | \$10.76     | (w) Zodiack Fund.....                          | \$7.43      |   |  |
| (d) L.O. Venture (Int'l).....   | \$8.78      | <b>N. - Deutsche Mark: - Ex-dividend:</b>      |             |   |  |
| (d) Interf. Fd.....             | \$120.82    | <b>4 - New; RA - Not available:</b>            |             |   |  |
| (d) Interfund S.A.....          | \$11.58     | <b>SW - Belgian francs; SF - Swiss francs;</b> |             |   |  |
| (d) Interitalia.....            | Lire 8,114  | <b>+ Other price; a - Asset.</b>               |             |   |  |

**Stock Indexes** 1972 **Okinawa Air Defense** TOKYO Jan. 2 (Reuters) —

| erside. | Yest.  | Thurs. | High | Low |                                   |
|---------|--------|--------|------|-----|-----------------------------------|
| erolam. | 154.65 | 132.65 |      |     | Japan's Air Self-Defense Force    |
| erolam. | 154.65 | 132.65 |      |     | yesterday took over defense of    |
| erolam. | 154.65 | 144.21 |      |     | Okinawa from the U.S. forces, the |
| erolam. | 154.65 | 144.21 |      |     | Japanese Defense Agency said.     |
| erolam. | 154.65 | 144.21 |      |     |                                   |
| erolam. | 154.65 | 144.21 |      |     | It said 18 F-104 jets entered     |
| erolam. | 154.65 | 144.21 |      |     | into the around-the-clock alert   |
| erolam. | 154.65 | 144.21 |      |     | of territorial air over Okinawa   |
| erolam. | 154.65 | 144.21 |      |     | and nearby islands, under an      |
| erolam. | 154.65 | 144.21 |      |     | agreement between Japan and       |
| erolam. | 154.65 | 144.21 |      |     | the United States in June 1971.   |

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Net asset value per share: as of december 31 1971 \$ US 26.75  
" " september 30 1972 \$ US 24.72  
" " december 31 1972 \$ US 24.62

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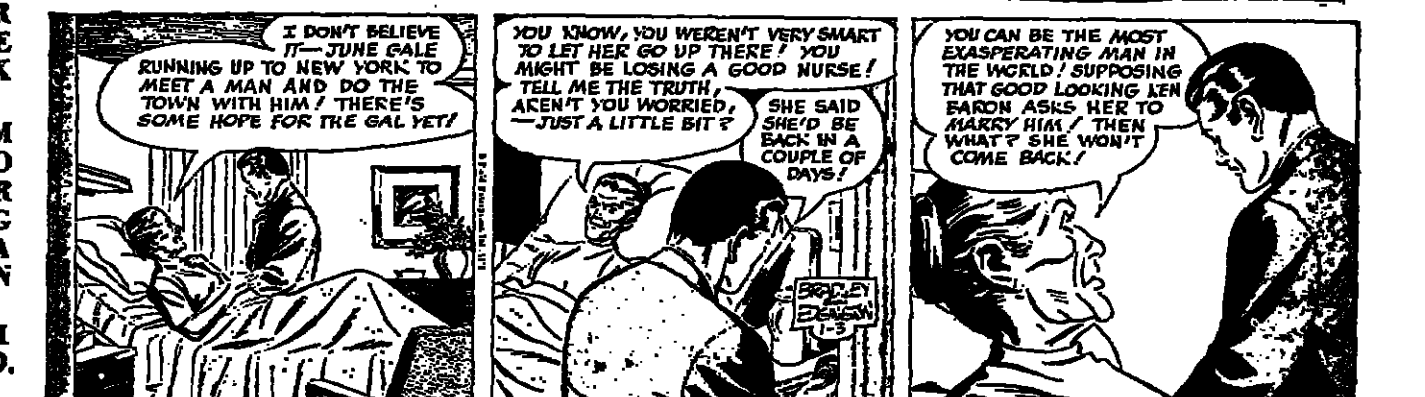
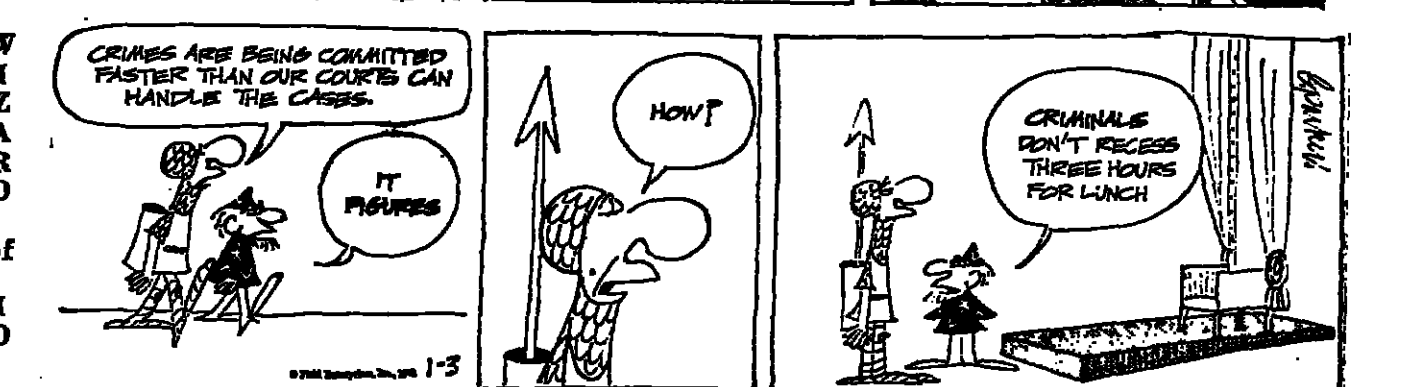
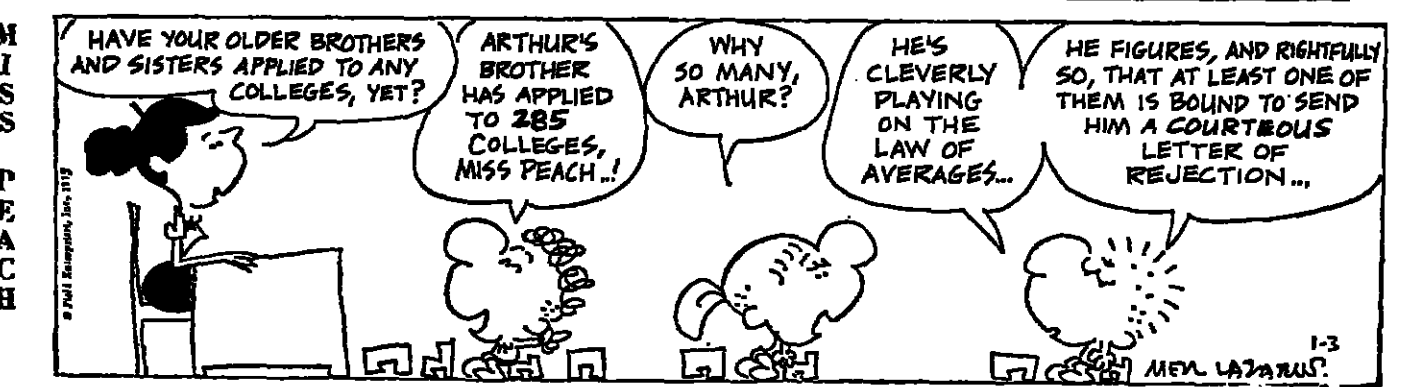
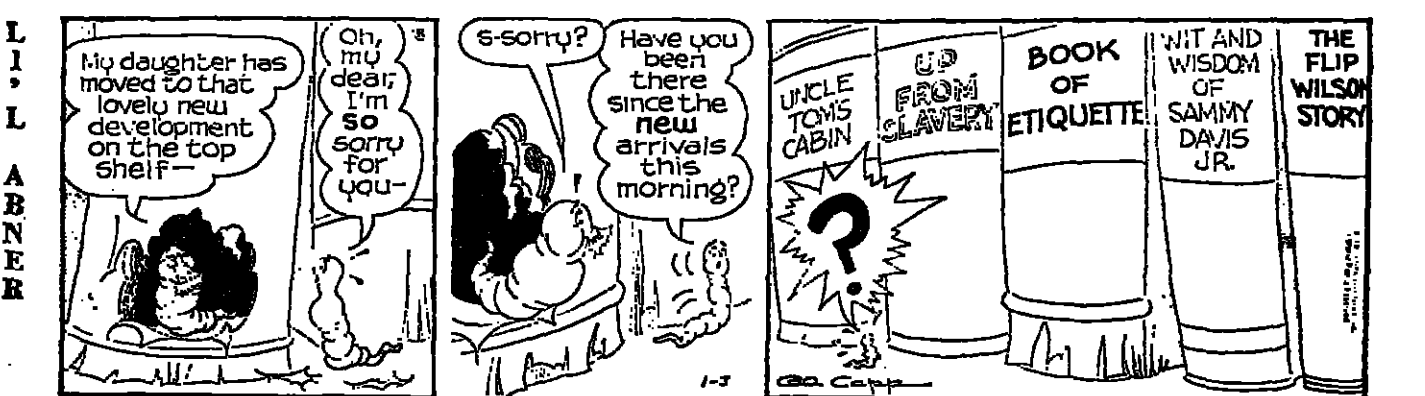
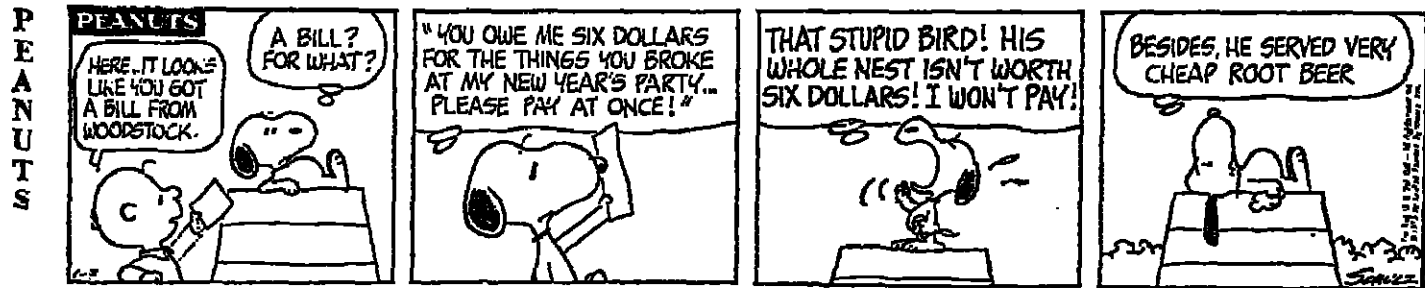
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## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The difficulty of bidding two suited hands after the opponents have opened has led to the development of a variety of conventions to describe such hands—namely the unusual no-trump to show minor suits, and the Michaels cue-bid, showing major suits after a minor opening, or a major and an unspecified minor after a major opening.

However, such devices are double-edged. If the player who makes such a bid becomes a defender, he has given the declarer a blueprint for the play of the hand. This was the case on the diagrammed deal from the recent Far East Championships.

Tim Seres of Australia, one of the world's greatest players, took full advantage of the two-heart defensive jump by West that showed partnership agreement at least five hearts and at least five clubs.

With only 21 high-card points in the combined hands, but every point pulling its weight, Seres and his partner, Rosalind Smilde, did well to reach five diamonds. This depends in principle on the diamond finesse, and as the cards lie most declarers would take the

|       |  |           |  |
|-------|--|-----------|--|
| NORTH |  | EAST      |  |
| A542  |  | K1093     |  |
| 1064  |  | A752      |  |
| Q1052 |  | 84        |  |
| K7    |  | 1052      |  |
| WEST  |  | SOUTH (D) |  |
| Q8    |  | K76       |  |
| KQJ83 |  | A8763     |  |
| K     |  | A64       |  |
| QJ983 |  | 9         |  |

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 10 20 30 30 50 Pass Pass Pass West led the heart king.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VERAG

ANIFT

INREEM

LEEPO

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: UNCLE DAIRY INURY BAMBOO

Answer: A well-known club for gymnasts—AN INDIAN CLUB

## BOOKS

### Criminals at Large

Reviewed by Newgate Callendar

POOR America. Rotten within. Rotten without. Ready to be plucked. Ruled by venal men. Sick, sick, sick.

At least, that is how the country is shown in three recent books.

In William Woolfolk's "The Overlords" (Doubleday, \$6.95), a criminal group bigger by far than the Mafia makes a bid to take over the country. Its leaders do away with the governor of California, sabotaging his private plane. They have their own judges, their own legislators, their own union leaders and law of ficers. Standing against them is the new governor and an ex-FBI man. They have a good idea of what is going on, but lack proof.

Impossible? Well, far-fetched, perhaps. But Woolfolk touches something sensitive in the national psyche. Organized crime, after all, has moved into many local and even state governments. The next step, as Woolfolk postulates it, is inevitable. Especially if "respectable" men, headed by right-wing millionaire types, think it necessary to work with whatever means at hand to "save" the country. "The Overlords," its message aside, is a fast-paced and well written novel. It will keep the reader glued to his chair.

Even scarier is Victor Warkofsky's "Year of the Yahoo" (John Day, \$6.95). This one, set in the near future, is a picture of America gone fascist. The attorney-general, clearly modeled after an attorney-general who has an office not so long ago, believes that the way to preserve civil liberties is to do away with them. Temporarily, of course. All means of political repression are used. Secret police, wiretaps, torture chambers—and, finally, the removal of the President from office, to be replaced by somebody more amenable.

And, of course, millions throughout the country are either indifferent, or actually applaud strictures against the press and free speech. Warkofsky brings all this to a boil. "Properly speaking, 'Year of the Yahoo,' is not a crime or espionage novel. But it does have elements that place it in the category, and it is a grim picture of what conceivably could happen if certain elements got control of the United States government.

Then there is Louis Ronig's "For Your Eyes Only: Read and Destroy!" (Charles Publishing Co., Los Angeles, \$6.95). This has to do with Vietnam, and it is claimed that the secret peace mission at the core of the book actually took place. Ronig's thesis is that the mission was thwarted by the CIA and its Chinese counterpart

## Best Seller

This Week

|    |  |
|----|--|
| 1  | Jonathan Livingston Seagull, Bach      |
| 2  | The Odessa File, Forsyth               |
| 3  | Semi-Tender, Jenkins                   |
| 4  | Harold, Jenkins                        |
| 5  | The Camerons, O'Brien                  |
| 6  | The Persian Boy, Renard                |
| 7  | On the Night of the Seventh Moon, Roth |
| 8  | Green Darwins, Sagan                   |
| 9  | The Rigger, Slaughter                  |
| 10 | The Rigger, Slaughter                  |

GENERAL

|    |  |
|----|--|
| 1  | I'm O.K. — You're O.K., Harris         |
| 2  | The Best and the Brightest, Halberstam |
| 3  | Harper's, Smith                        |
| 4  | Harry S. Truman, Truman                |
| 5  | Dr. Atkins' Diet Revolution, Atkins    |
| 6  | The Father, Friedman                   |
| 7  | Johnny, We Hardly Knew Ye, O'Dell      |
| 8  | Eleanor: The Years Alone, Lach         |
| 9  | Journey, Lach                          |
| 10 | Open Marriage, O'Neill and O'Neill     |

## CROSSWORD

|        |                                 |      |                                  |    |                   |
|--------|---------------------------------|------|----------------------------------|----|-------------------|
| ACROSS |                                 |      |                                  |    |                   |
| 1      | Cleopatra's course              | 48   | Word with life or oats           | 19 | In agreement      |
| 5      | Author John                     | 52   | Violin maker                     | 23 | Chance            |
| 10     | Theda                           | 53   | Adriatic wind                    | 24 | South Pacific sea |
| 14     | Stone and Iron                  | 56   | Kind of time                     | 25 | Soviet city       |
| 15     | Determined                      | 60   | Co-author of tale of Capt. Bligh | 26 | South African     |
| 16     | French river                    | 61   | Moslem prince                    | 27 | Rustic            |
| 17     | Creator of Philip Carey         | 61   | Chirp                            | 28 | On the main       |
| 20     | Time periods: Abbr.             | 62   | Author James                     | 29 | Horas             |
| 21     | Met offering                    | 63   | State: Abbr.                     | 30 | "Mild" character  |
| 22     | Coward et al.                   | 64   | Ruhr city                        | 31 | Seasons           |
| 23     | Some military discharges: Abbr. | 65   | Hammer part                      | 33 | Insurgent         |
| 24     | Quarter                         |      |                                  | 35 | Place for 24      |
| 26     | Smart                           | DOWN |                                  |    | Across            |
| 28     | Katherine and Gene Stratton     | 1    | Ogden of verse                   | 37 | Lemurs            |
| 32     | Baseball trio                   | 2    | Stravinsky                       | 38 | Girl's name       |
| 33     | Peep show                       | 3    | Moon vehicles                    | 39 | Information       |
| 34     | —been                           | 4    | Suffix for Bengal or Nepal       | 44 | Classifiers       |
| 36     | Creator of a famous road        | 5    | Harden                           | 45 | Corsair           |
| 40     | Scottish explorer               | 6    | Observes                         | 46 | "Bator"           |
| 41     | Writer's prize                  | 7    | "— boy!"                         | 48 | "Little"          |
| 42     | Aware of                        | 8    | Male gypsy                       | 49 | In                |
| 43     | Ring                            | 9    | Collection                       | 50 | Family member     |
| 45     | Most genuine                    | 10   | Out of date                      | 51 | Writer Kingsley   |
| 47     | Sea east of Caspian             | 11   | Tennis pro                       | 52 | Rabbit            |
|        |                                 | 12   | "Camino"                         | 53 | Fury              |
|        |                                 | 13   | With open                        | 54 | Sheltered         |
|        |                                 | 18   | Story by 17 Across               | 55 | Dell              |
|        |                                 |      |                                  | 57 | Degree            |
|        |                                 |      |                                  | 58 | Have bills        |
|        |                                 |      |                                  | 59 | Gen. Arnold       |

مكتبة التراث



## Rose, Orange Bowl Picture

## USC Overpowers Ohio State; Nebraska Routs Notre Dame

By Bill Becker

By Gordon S. White Jr.

SAFANA, Calif., Jan. 2 (NYT).—The University of Southern California sewed up the 1972 national collegiate football championship with a 42-17 victory over Ohio State before a record crowd of 100,000 spectators yesterday in the 56th Rose Bowl.

The game was a 7-7 tie at halftime, the powerful, veteran Trojans romped to three touchdowns in the second half and added two more in the fourth. USC's defense wound up with a 12-0 record and assured themselves of the top spot in the last remaining poll. Sam Cunningham, USC's 230-pound senior

linebacker, scored four touchdowns in the game, including a 10-yard touchdown pass to Lynn Dierker, a sophomore, who ran for nearly 150 yards in the game, including a 55-yard touchdown scamper. USC's defense came out aroused and immediately drove 57 yards to a touchdown at the start of the third quarter. USC passed the ball to Lynn Dierker, who ran for nearly 150 yards in the game, including a 55-yard touchdown scamper. USC's defense came out aroused and immediately drove 57 yards to a touchdown at the start of the third quarter. USC passed the ball to Lynn Dierker, who ran for nearly 150 yards in the game, including a 55-yard touchdown scamper.

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MIAMI, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Johnny Rodgers, winner of the 1972 Heisman Trophy for the best player in college football, concluded his Nebraska career in record fashion as he led the Cornhuskers to a 40-6 victory over Notre Dame in the Orange Bowl last night.

His four touchdowns and 24 points scored were records for one player in the Orange Bowl. But he didn't stop at that, as he tossed a touchdown pass on a spectacular 53-yard play before a crowd of 83,010.

The flashy back, who played tailback for the first time in his college career, was part of a stunning team performance that stamped the Irish.

It was a sweet finale for Bob Devaney, the Nebraska coach who is retiring after 11 years of success at the helm of the Cornhuskers. But as good as it was, Devaney could not have the thing last night that he wanted most when this season started—a record third straight national championship.

The victory was Nebraska's third straight Orange Bowl triumph in three years. But the 1971 and 1972 Orange triumphs made Nebraska No. 1 in the country each time. Last night's game was just a big triumph over a usually strong team.

Notre Dame Downfall  
It was a dismal conclusion to the season for Notre Dame, as records were heaped against the Irish. Nebraska's total offense of 560 yards (300 rushing, 260 passing) beat the previous high of 521 against an Irish team made by Michigan State in 1966. Nebraska's 30 first downs were an Orange Bowl record and a record against a Notre Dame team.

Ara Parseghian, Notre Dame's coach, said after the struggle: "When I see the film, I will be able to evaluate the kind of game we played." Everyone else in the Orange Bowl might be able to give him an idea of the game the Irish played. They were never in it for a second.

Nebraska took the opening kickoff and drove 76 yards in 11 plays for the first score—a touchdown by Rodgers. Then the Cornhuskers' defense held back came Nebraska, driving the game into the fourth quarter. So it went with Rodgers scoring three touchdowns within a span of 6 minutes 43 seconds in the third period.

Rodgers was the game's leading rusher with 84 yards on 15 carries and its leading receiver with 71 yards on three catches. Nebraska's second touchdown was scored by Gary Dixon on a one-yard leap at the end of an 88-yard drive. That was the only time Rodgers was not directly responsible for one of the Cornhuskers' touchdowns.

The fanciest of his touchdowns were on pass plays. Two and a half minutes after Dixon scored in the second quarter, Rodgers took a backward pass from Dave Huzzum, the left-handed sophomore quarterback. He then dropped back and let fly a long aerial to Frosty Anderson, who caught the ball at the 15 and ran over to complete that surprise 52-yard play.

Running Wild  
Rodgers' and Nebraska's final touchdown came when he took a short pass from Humm near the sideline and worked his way around frustrated Irish tacklers to score on a 50-yard pass play that was mostly running effort.

Notre Dame didn't score until early in the fourth period when Tom Clements passed five yards into the end zone to Pete Demme.

So ended Notre Dame's first trip to the Orange Bowl and so ended on a much higher note. Devaney's and Rodgers' and other Nebraska football careers.

Rich Glover, the mighty middle guard who was all over the Notre Dame defense, played his last game before entering professional ranks as did Willie Harper, the defensive end.

Notre Dame had an 8-2 regular season mark and got the bid to the game only after Bear Bryant, Alabama's coach, turned down a second straight game against Nebraska. Alabama was beaten by the Cornhuskers here a year ago.

Nebraska had an 8-2-1 season mark and fell far short of the national title that was taken by undefeated Southern California.

First Downs ..... 13 30  
Rushing Yards ..... 300 260  
Passing Yards ..... 260 300  
Total Yards ..... 560 561  
Plays ..... 62-23  
Time of Game ..... 2:00  
Penalties-Yards ..... 1-15 4-38

Nebraska  
First Downs ..... 13 30  
Rushing Yards ..... 300 260  
Passing Yards ..... 260 300  
Total Yards ..... 560 561  
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Total Yards ..... 560 561  
Plays ..... 62-23  
Time of Game ..... 2:00  
Penalties-Yards ..... 1-15 4-38

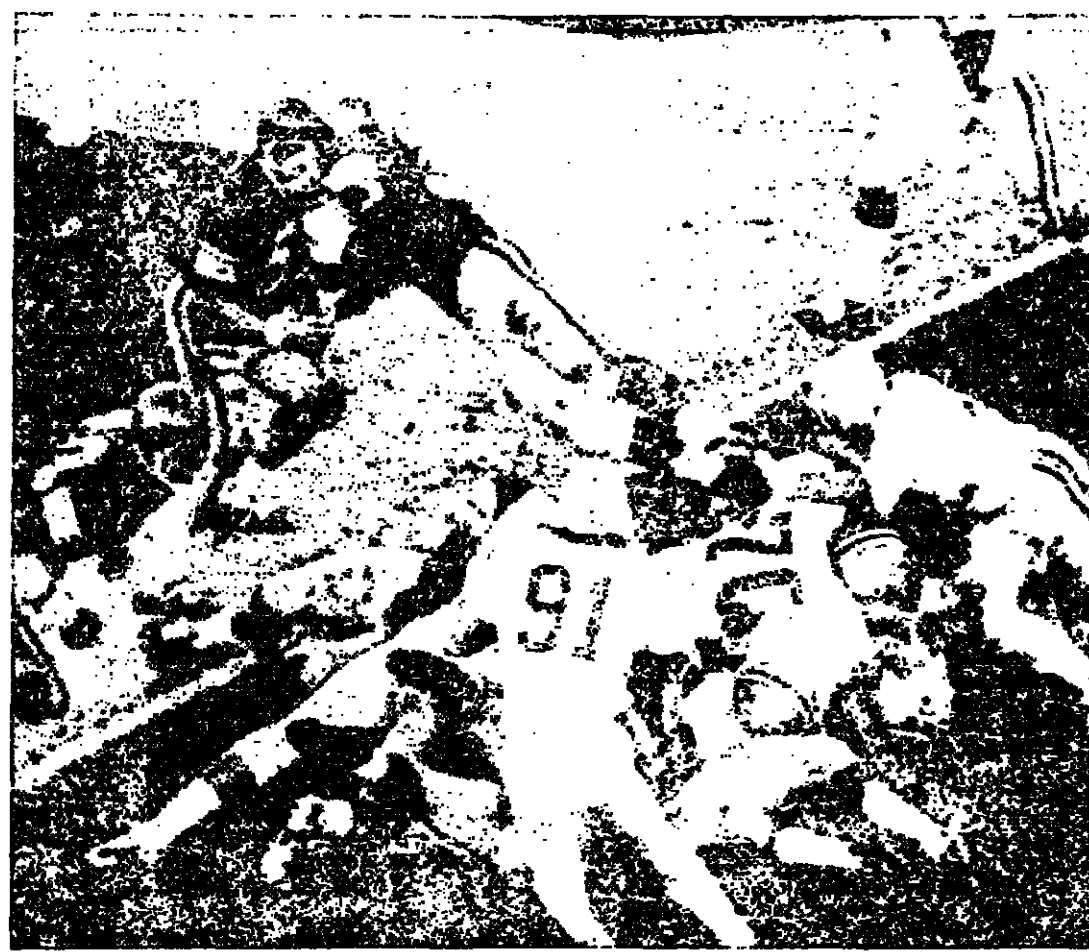
Nebraska  
First Downs ..... 13 30  
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THE BIG PLUNGE—The University of Southern California's Sam Cunningham dives for third-quarter touchdown in Rose Bowl as Trojans routed Ohio State, 42-17.

## French Girl, 16, Wins Cup Slalom

MARIBOR, Yugoslavia, Jan. 2 (UPI).—France's Patricia Emonet, 16, successfully fought a disqualification ruling and a challenge from West German skiers to win the women's World Cup slalom.

"That's not bad at all," said a grinning Miss Emonet when she heard the winning time—54.43—of her third run down the icy, mud-spotted slalom course on Slovenia's Pohorje mountain.

Only 14 skiers of an original 72 starters finished the two heats. Miss Emonet was given another chance after tournament officials at first disqualified her because they ruled she had missed one of the 54 gates on the second run.

"I told them one of the judges was standing in the way, so there was no way I could go through the gate," said Miss Emonet. Officials agreed with her, and gave her another chance.

Miss Emonet went on to finish ahead of Pamela Behr and Rosi Mittermeier of West Germany, who came in second and third. Liechtenstein's Hanny Wenzel took fourth place, ahead of Canada's Judy Crawford. Christa Zechmeister of West Germany, and Fabienne Gasser of France, who came in second and third.

With her victory today, she collected 25 points for the World Cup total of 51 points good for second place.

Annemarie Froell of Austria abandoned the slalom in the first run but remained first in the World Cup with 75 points.

Miss Behr, with a 59.63 clocking, led after the first heat as Miss Mittermeier was second, in 62.24, and Italy's Christine Thost third in 62.83. Miss Emonet was fourth in 62.86.

WOMEN'S GIANT SLALOM  
1. Patricia Emonet, France, 1:17.34 seconds (52.58, 54.76).  
2. Pamela Behr, W. Germany, 1:17.82 (53.53, 54.29).  
3. Rosi Mittermeier, W. Germany, 1:18.42 (52.24, 56.18).  
4. Hanny Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:20.48 (54.58, 55.90).  
5. Judy Crawford, Canada, 1:20.89 (52.36, 57.53).  
6. Christa Zechmeister, W. Germany, 1:20.88 (52.36, 57.52).  
7. Fabienne Gasser, France, 1:22.37 (57.41, 54.96).  
8. Isabella Mir, France, 1:24.57 (55.54, 59.01).  
9. Rita Schindler, Switzerland, 1:24.98 (54.75, 60.23).  
10. Helene Grosvenor, Austria, 1:26.18 (55.53, 59.65).

The first-place Bruins moved two points ahead of the idle Montreal Canadiens in the East Division. The goals gave Espinoza 24 for the season and his leading point total to 58.

Ken Hodge had a goal and three assists for the Bruins. Other Boston goals were scored by Fred Stanfield, Don Marcotte, John Bucyk and Mike Walton. Rookie forward Gerry O'Flaherty and defenseman Jocelyn Guetremont defended for Vancouver.

Boston outshot Vancouver, 53-25. The Bruins jumped to a 3-0 lead in the opening period with Orr setting up each goal. Bucyk scored the third with only one second remaining in the period on a break with Orr and Walton.

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Montreal ..... 23 9 2 48 145 88  
N.Y. Rangers ..... 22 12 3 46 146 101  
Buffalo ..... 20 11 7 47 143 103  
Detroit ..... 15 16 6 36 112 123  
Toronto ..... 12 19 6 30 116 124  
Vancouver ..... 11 22 6 29 118 164  
N.Y. Islanders ..... 6 28 4 18 72 172

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Chicago ..... 22 13 2 46 139 104  
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Los Angeles ..... 18 16 4 40 120 117  
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Orr's Assists On 6 Goals Pace Bruins  
NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Boston defenseman Bobby Orr tied a longstanding National Hockey League record for defensemen with six assists and Phil Espinoza had a hat trick last night as the Bruins overcame the Vancouver Canucks, 8-2, in Boston.

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## Roberto Clemente: Man Who Couldn't Say No

By Joseph Duoso

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Tom Seaver sat by the Christmas tree yesterday in his home in Greenwich, Conn., and reflected on the life and times of Roberto Walker Clemente—who had died a few hours earlier in a plane crash while on a mission of mercy.

"Also compassion," said the New York Met pitcher. "Emotional, sincere, a compassionate type of person. I could not believe what I heard on the radio, that he was gone. It was just chilling, period. It's a horrible loss, not only to his family and teammates but to all of us, especially to the young players. I mean you look up to Henry Aaron and Sandy Kousser and Roberto Clemente."

Since 1955, when he became a rookie outfielder with the Pittsburgh Pirates, Roberto Clemente lived in two worlds and they had one thing in common: passion. On the baseball field, he played 15 seasons with passion, often complaining of aches and pains as he attacked National League pitching. Off the field, he would retreat to his handsome home in Puerto Rico to spend the winter with his wife and three sons while resting those aches and pains, but then he would become passionately involved in civic projects until spring training.

"I had a rough winter," Clemente said last February, as he sat exhausted in the Pirates' training camp in Bradenton, Fla., four months after he had hit .414 in the World Series at the age of 37. "I didn't do any exercise, I kept going from one place to another, and never had enough time home. My father was very ill. I lost 10 pounds and now I have stomach trouble."

"In addition to my house, I have a place in the mountains, and I said I would spend a lot of time there. I got there three times all winter."

"For a month and a half, my wife and I couldn't sleep. Our house was like a museum—people flocking down the street, ringing our bell day and night, walking through our rooms. People from the town, even tourists."

"Then I had so many things going on down there, and I just couldn't say no. Every day I was doing something different. The governor sent for me, the park administration, civic clubs. We tried to get away to South America for a vacation and were called back because my father took sick."

Even at his peak moments on the ball field, Clemente related his baseball world to his world back home. After the Pirates had dethroned the Baltimore Orioles in the 1971 World Series, he was called to the microphone in the tumultuous locker room. He asked permission to include a few words in Spanish to his mother and father in Puerto Rico, then said:

"On this, the proudest moment of my life, I ask your blessing. 'I thought he was great,' Brooks Robinson was saying in the losers' locker room at the same time, 'but now I've seen him more than I ever had and he's greater than I thought.'"

"Very few players can win a game in as many different ways," said Bill Mazeroski, his teammate for 17 years.

Roberto Clemente will be remembered as one of the rare ones in the world of baseball: 10 all-star games, 11 times the Golden Glove winner in right field, five times the league leader in throwing out base runners from the outfield, the best career batting average (.318) on today's scene, the 11th player in history to total 3,000 hits.

He undoubtedly will become the first Latin player elected to baseball's Hall of Fame.

But for all his honors on the field, it may well be that Roberto Clemente will be remembered longer and more lovingly off the field. In that "other" world back home, the world where his ability and his passion made him a folk hero—where his house was like a museum, where he couldn't say no.

## Little Enthusiasm for London Exhibition

## Common Market Soccer Game Doesn't Unite Europe's Teams

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Tomorrow's celebration match at Wembley between the Common Market Six and the newly-joined Common Market Three (Britain, Eire and Denmark) seems likely to be as much a non-event as last October's Basel match between Europe and South America. As one who froze inwardly and outwardly in the grandstand on that bleak occasion, when hot-potch teams barely went through the motions, I feel qualified to draw comparisons.

It was utterly predictable that there would be a rash of withdrawals from the Six team—such as Franz Beckenbauer, the new European Footballer of the Year, Johan Cruyff, last year's, and Gerd Müller. Clubs these days hate releasing their players even for representative matches which matter and, as was seen in a recent Belgium-Holland World Cup match in Antwerp, the Cruyffs and Piet Keizers of this world are often careful of their limbs when they do play. For a match which is a mere fiction of the politicians' fantasy, a propaganda exercise in the void, clubs are inevitably still less cooperative. Indeed, the managers of Liverpool, Spurs and Wolves have all publicly stated the game while the public has been massively uninterested. A week before the match, Wembley had not even sold 10,000 tickets.

The sad thing is that when Wembley has put on similar matches in the past, they have been most successful, and have provided genuine competitive encounters. In 1963, to celebrate the 50th jubilee of the Football Association, the Rest of Europe sent over a team to play England then still unbeaten at home by any foreign side. Though the Hungarians, then at their dizzy peak, refused to furnish any players, the polyglot side settled down superbly. They held England to a 4-4 tie which should have been a 4-2 victory. The penalty whereby Alf Ramsey, now the England team manager, equalized in the frenetic closing minutes had much suspicion about it.

All four European goals were scored by two men whose subsequent careers have been as distinguished as Ramsey's. Giampiero Boniperti, playing at outside-right, is now no less than the president of Juventus, whom he joined as a boy from Novara. He is said to be a millionaire, besides. Ladislao Kubala is the team manager of Spain, the third country whose international colors he wore, after being capped by his native Hungary, and Czechoslovakia.

Talking of Boniperti, there is reason to feel that his situation with Juventus—now challenging powerfully to keep its league title, after a poor beginning—contains a lesson for Manchester United, and Sir Matt Busby. United has just sacked its Irish manager, Frank O'Reilly, and named Scotland's team manager, the ebullient, controversial, unpredictable Tommy Docherty. Many feel that the central problem, that of the imposing Busby's pre-eminence, has been left untouched.

At Juventus, everybody knows that the vivacious Young "Boni" is the true force, that his Czech manager, the quiet, thorough, experienced Vypalek, is virtually his lieutenant. What of it? The partnership works thoroughly well. To my mind, the only real test of any managerial formula is whether it is successful. So long as Busby remains on the United board of directors, however rigorously he abstains from visiting his training ground, so long will the true repository of power be himself. Wisdom resides in accepting as much, and making his appointments accordingly.

A sharp attack was made on the game's most controversial manager of all, Helenio Herrera of Roma, by his old player, Inter's Sandro Mazzola.

Mazzola, a superb footballer and a most intelligent fellow, blames Herrera for the recent invasion of the pitch at the Stadio Olimpico, Rome, when Inter was awarded a penalty for a foul on the game's end and won the match. Herrera, he says, stirred up the atmosphere which produced these incidents. Meanwhile, at least Roma has had the guts and grace to organize a study group on such "invasions."

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Come to the flavor of Marlboro





## Observer

## Tiresome Hans

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—It is in very poor taste to go around talking about bombing all the time. If there is some bombing going on, it is unfortunate, particularly if innocent people are being hurt. Nobody likes to see innocent people hurt, but sometimes it cannot be helped. "You have to break a few eggs to make an omelette," as someone once said, maybe Lenin.



Baker

Lenin is also in bad taste, extremely bad taste, but there are some things we can learn about from the Communists. And so our leaders may have to bomb once in awhile for the greater good. Is that any reason why somebody should go on all the time talking about bombing, bombing, bombing?

I bring this up because of my old friend Hans. One holiday night we were at the *Biersteil*, with a few of our friends singing the old songs—"Stille Nacht" and "Tannenbaum"—Acht! How beautiful they are!

And as we were singing that beautiful carol "Stille Nacht, Heilige Nacht," Hans, always the sportsman about that boring war, interrupted to ask how we could stand to sing about a *Heilige Nacht* when our bombs were off somewhere giving it to a lot of people whom we did not even care about.

Frankly, we were all embarrassed. Nobody with sensitivity would be embarrassed to see a beloved old friend like Hans give in to such emotional behavior in public.

If people were going to allow

## London Actors Call for Protest Of Wage Freeze

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP)—London actors today called a protest for next week against the government's pay freeze and threatened a strike that could close the city's theaters.

The actors' union, Equity, announced the protest after its 45-member council held an emergency meeting to discuss the freeze, which shelled a 25 (\$11.75) weekly pay raise awarded recently.

Assistant general secretary Peter Plowley warned that "all forms of action" could be taken against the freeze if members voted for a protest campaign.

Equity earlier last year won a new minimum wage for actors, singers and dancers, up from £18 to £20-£22.50 to £70.50.

## Painting Said to Be By Rembrandt Stolen

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Jan. 2 (Reuters)—A painting said to be by Rembrandt and insured for \$750,000 has been stolen from a Palm Springs art gallery.

The painting—"St. Philip Baptizing the Eunuch"—was out from its frame by the thieves, who broke through the roof of the Buddy Fisher Art Gallery and then entered the vault where it was stored.

The painting is owned by a Vancouver resident who spends part of his time in Palm Springs. He put the painting up for sale last April, police said.

## A Sensation of Déjà Vu on Wall Street

By John L. Hess

NEW YORK (NYT)—If history never repeats, it does seem to move in cycles. For Matthew Josephson, the pop art and theatrical "happenings" of the '60s were muffled echoes of dada and surrealism, whose birth he recorded in Paris in the early '20s. And the recent tribulations of Wall Street also gave him a sensation of déjà vu.

The conglomerates, he has written, have emerged as "the natural children of our old friends, the holding companies that were once headed by Insull, Kresge and the Van Sweringens."

Yet American capitalism has changed and so has Matthew Josephson. He acknowledged in a long talk the other day. This was in his Greenwich Village apartment; he had come to town from his farm in the Berkshires for the publication of "The Money Lords," a memoir of the '20s that is a sequel to "The Robber Barons," his classic portrait of the American empire builders of the late 19th century.

### Active Link

At 73 years of age, Mr. Josephson is an active link between current investigators of the deeds and misdeeds of business and the great muckrakers of the turn of the century—people like Ida Tarbell, Upton Sinclair and Lincoln Steffens, who once offered the young Josephson a job.

"Muckraking was a pejorative term invented by C. Theodore Roosevelt," he recalled with a smile. "He said, those people are always looking down at the muck, why don't they tell us what's nice about the country?"

"But Upton Sinclair was looking at the dark side of Chicago—the packing plants



Matthew Josephson  
... "The Money Lords."

where a tired man could fall into a vat and be ground into sausage—and we got the Pure Food and Drug Act. Carnegie worked men 12 hours a day... it was not until 1926, when because of public opinion, the steel companies went on the eight-hour day.

"The Robber Barons," published in 1934, became required reading for a generation that had been marked for life by the great crash and was looking for culprits. Often

(overlooked, however, was that the author had a certain admiration for his subjects. "Somebody wrote recently that I called them plunderers, but that was not true," Mr. Josephson said. "I wrote that they were instruments of progress. The nation needed a great railroad system, a steel industry. They provided it—at a profit. J.P. Morgan over-capitalized, but he was a federal reserve system, in his own way, before there was one."

The New Deal investigations of the '30s found that the new generation of capitalists was behaving in the same ruthless way as the robber barons, but there was a difference, Mr. Josephson said.

### 'Trading Paper'

"The Van Sweringens and Youngs were not building railroads," he said. "They were trading paper."

Mr. Josephson recalled the judgment of an analyst named J.B.M. Hoxsey, engaged by the New York Stock Exchange in 1926 to examine the holding companies built by Samuel Insull and the Van Sweringens. Mr. Hoxsey found them "necessarily bad" and subject to a temptation to rape the subsidiaries for the benefit of the holding company.

"I don't see that the conglomerate promoters are any different from the Van Sweringens," Mr. Josephson said. "Publishers want me to write a book on them, but it seems a bore. You see one, you've seen them all."

"The Robber Barons" was the product largely of a series of profiles Mr. Josephson had written for the late Harold Ross of the New Yorker. He was a find for Mr. Ross, because he was not only a man of letters but he also knew Wall Street, having worked there as a customers' man in the early '20s.

## Decent Burial for Misha the Alley Cat

NEW YORK (NYT)—When Misha died in 1968 at the age of 14, Marie Moudry of Northfield, Ill., spent about \$800 on his funeral, including coffin, vault, a bronze-inscribed granite memorial and an evergreen tree.

Misha was an alley cat. Such attachment of people to their pets has produced a period of outstanding growth for pet cemeteries and related businesses in the United States over the past few years.

Two years ago there were about 340 pet cemeteries in the country and now there are 410, according to Mrs. Pat Blosser, the owner of the Paw Print Gardens in West Chicago and co-founder, with her husband, of the National Association of Pet Cemeteries.

"A new pet cemetery opens every three months in the United States," Mrs. Blosser said. "It is one of the fastest growing industries around."

In related areas, manufacturers are doing a \$4 billion annual business in animal toys, foods, cages, clothes, collars, jewelry and animal coats of arms. Mrs. Blosser said that the national association, which now has 48

member cemeteries, seeks to guard against pet cemeteries closing and leaving behind thousands of interred animals.

Human Element

"The association," Mrs. Blosser said, "feels animal cemeteries should be run like human cemeteries."

The human element is reflected in the funeral arranged by Mrs. Moudry for Misha.

Mrs. Moudry and her husband, Zdenek, came to the United States in 1949 from Czechoslovakia as war refugees. She acquired Misha soon after he was born in 1954 and spoke of him with great affection.

"He was the best pal of my life, even including my husband," she said. "He was a very wild animal—a one-person cat, although he did tolerate my husband."

Mrs. Moudry and Misha were constant companions. She kept him on a leash part of the time and he traveled with her to her office and on business and vacation trips.

"When he died I was so sick I had to stay home three weeks and a doctor cared for me," Mrs.

Moudry explained. Mrs. Moudry visits Misha's grave every other day on her way home from work in the warm months and at least once a week in the winter.

Reflecting on such devotion of people for their animals, James Gibson, owner of the Imperial Crown Pet Cemetery in St. Louis, Mo., said: "Pets are not just pets any more. More people these days consider them a part of the family. Like any member of the family, that means they are entitled to a decent burial."

Imperial, which has been at the same location since 1923, is the oldest and largest of the three pet cemeteries in the St. Louis area. It contains 7,000 graves. Business is booming, Mr. Gibson said, because more people want their pets formally buried and because it is difficult to get a cemetery license in the St. Louis area, since such land was used up in the city years ago.

About eight pets a week are buried at Imperial. These include cats, dogs, parakeets and canaries, rabbits, goldfish and Guinea pigs.

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## PEOPLE: How to Botch Soda With Scotch

One of our far-flung correspondents, Bill Kraus, living this poignant story of Tipaty St. Louis from Port-au-Prince, Haiti: Edward K. Miller, boss of an American gasoline-distribution firm, nearly killed Tipaty St. Louis, about 15 or so, to assist his butler, Andre, in the household near Port-au-Prince. He was a mouse, as they say, a mountain boy, unfamiliar with city ways and the habits of foreigners. But, he was quick and bright and was working out well. Then, Miller, tired of rum, treated himself to an expensive bottle of scotch. Before dinner he had Andre fetch him a couple of scotch-and-soda—equal parts.

Next day, Andre, the scotch, he slipped by the kitchen for a word with the cook about kitchen affairs. He spotted the scotch bottle—empty, mmm, had. "Who's been at my whisky?" No one knew. "Find out," Andre investigated and reported, "Tipaty." "No, but much too young," Andre said. "Come to the kitchen, please, sir," Andre said. Andre walked to the refrigerator and flung it open. He pointed to a row of a dozen or so soda bottles, lying on their sides. "What's that?" Andre asked. "That's the whisky and soda," Andre said. "Tipaty opened up all the soda bottles and poured some soda out and poured some scotch in. Then he put the caps back on the bottles." "What on earth for?" "Trop de zèle," Andre said, "too much zeal. He was afraid I was drinking the scotch and the soda both in the same bottle." Hoping to reconvert something, Miller suggested, "Open up one of those soda bottles for me, I'll try the mixture." "I have already tried it, sir," Andre said. "It's like bathwater." So, Andre Tipaty? Kraus says not yet.

Two other men with something in common are the Johnson brothers, David, 23, and Malcolm, 28, of Wallasey, England. They both love soccer and both are getting around on crutches after breaking legs playing in separate weekend games.

American actor Warren Beatty and Soviet director Sergei Bondarchuk ("War and Peace") hope to make a film together this year. The director said in Moscow. It will be about the life of John Reed, the American foreign correspondent who witnessed the Russian revolution and described it in his book, "Ten Days That Shook the World." Reed is buried in the Kremlin. His wife, Vera, is ill and his illness could delay filming.

MARRIED: A former World War veteran, 23, Austrian, and film producer, Ronald Fournier, 38, on Year's Day in London's C. Hall register office.

UNDER WAY: A non-tidily-wink marathon at London's Quinlan's Kynaston school for boys who hope to beat the 16-hour, 9-minute record claimed last year by Southampton University students.

Today's women's lib item. Mrs. McHard, 36-pound mother of two, pulled a 15-foot truck 50 yards along a street in Bedford, England, because, as she said, "it just to prove it can be done by a woman." A crowd of on-lookers cheered as Mrs. McHard, her jaws clamped on a tow rope, pulled the truck the distance in three minutes. She was unable to talk for 30 minutes afterward. Then, after knocking back a beer, she said, "I thought my throat and back were going to burst—but I was determined it could be done."

Today's Princess Diana's story comes from the London Evening Standard, which reports from the palace that the princess, 31, divorced recently from King Hussein of Jordan, is about to marry a high-ranking American diplomat, unnamed, but identified as formerly separated, now divorced.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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